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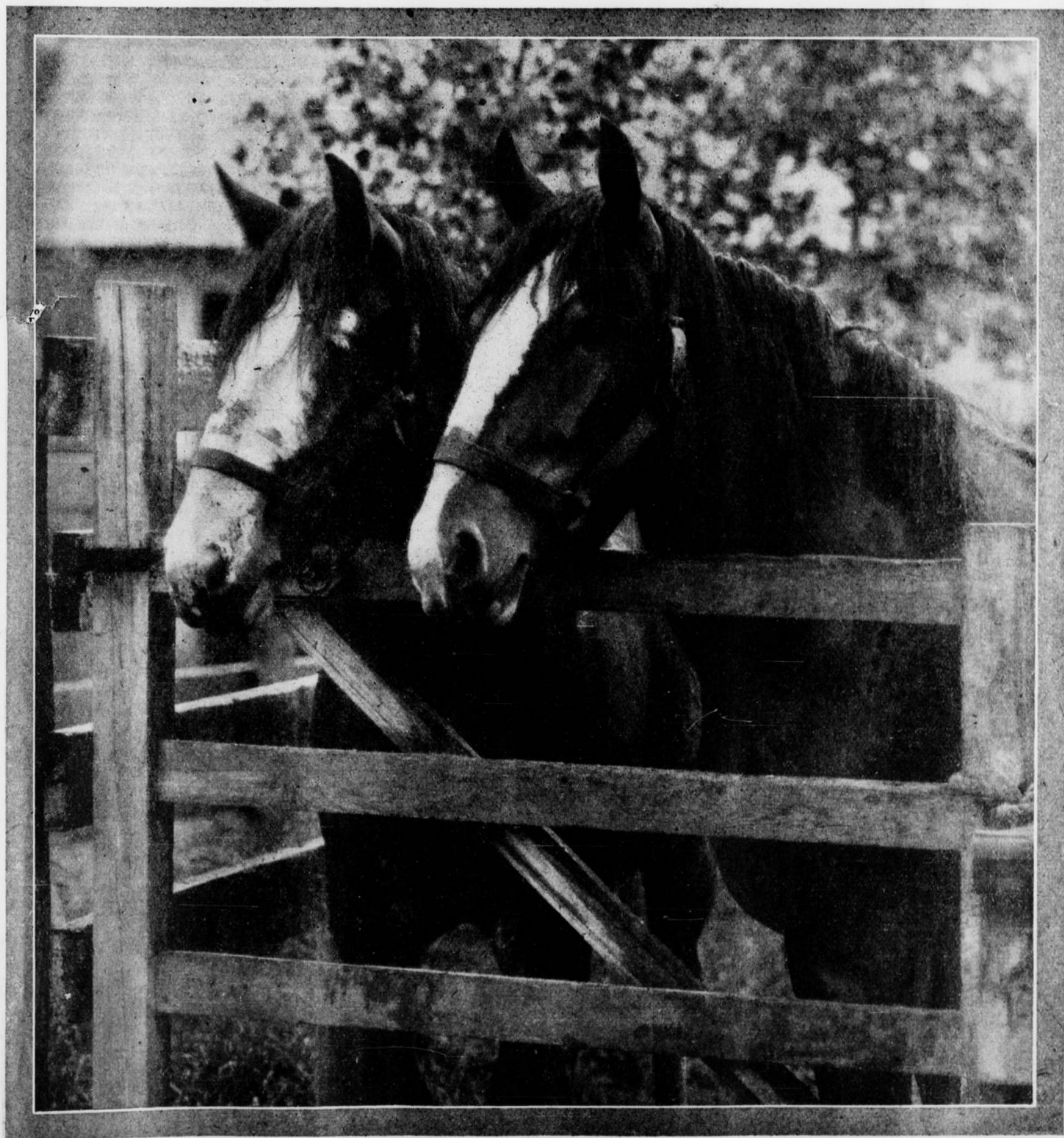
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

June 7, 1922

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives Express Disappointment at Tariff Reductions in Budget, and are Severely Critical of Increase in Sales Tax—Debate Shows Many Liberals Protectionist—By John A. Stevenson

PRACTICALLY the whole week has been consumed in the budget debate, and already forty members have unburdened themselves of their views. Naturally these are of a very varied texture, and, while there have been no superlatively striking speeches, the comment on the whole has been interesting and intelligent. The three leaders are still holding their fire, and as they will probably not all speak on Monday, the end of the debate cannot be expected before June 7. The Progressive party, with the possible exception of the B.C. members, will vote almost in a body against the budget, but their attitude towards the Drayton amendment is not yet settled and their speakers have so far not disclosed their intentions about it. From the Progressive benches, via Mr. Hoey and Mr. Good, have come two of the most effective contributions to the debate; the Tory speeches have all been dull and commonplace, but on the Liberal side Mr. McMaster, as usual, made a forceful exposition of low-tariff faith, and Mr. Raymond, of Brantford, demonstrated that the Liberal party contains at least one very able and enthusiastic advocate of high protectionism.

## Strange Immigration Bill

On Monday when the House opened the prime minister admitted that he had been in receipt of a communication from the American government suggesting a treaty arrangement for the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, but that a reply had been sent intimating that the time was inopportune for dealing with the project. Mr. Neill introduced a strange immigration bill which proposed to force all would-be immigrants to make application in writing to Ottawa before they set sail for permission to land. The minister of the interior, Mr. Stewart, then resumed the budget debate. The chief burden of his tale was that, while the condition of agriculture was bad, it had been far worse before, the country being subject to alternate cycles of adversity and prosperity, and that the protectionist attitude now adopted by the United States made impossible any real tariff reductions, although, as Mr. Hoey and other speakers pointed out, he completely failed to explain why the American attitude was a barrier to substantial increases in the British preference. He complained that the Tories criticized the budget because it went too far and the Progressives because it did not go far enough, and argued that it was an honest attempt to meet a difficult situation and effect an equitable adjustment of burdens which though deplorable were unavoidable.

## Capital Levy Suggested

J. F. Johnston, the Progressive whip, expressed his satisfaction with the reductions proposed, but contended that they did not go far enough, and warned the government that the West would not finitely endure the burdens of a rent economic system. Two Progressives, Messrs. Fansher and criticized the sales tax and the grievous disabilities under agriculture was laboring. Mr. Liberal, defended the budget,

and Mr. Baldwin, also of the same faith, used some wild language about labor and prophesied an amazing era of prosperity now that a Liberal government had been restored to power. Mr. MacQuarrie, a B.C. Tory, argued for protection and against reciprocity, and wandered off into the strange mazes of local B.C. politics. With his usual vigor and fervor the Winnipeg Laborite, J. S. Woodsworth, assailed the whole structure of the existing economic system and prophesied that sooner or later we would come face to face with the alternatives of a capital levy or repudiation of the national debt.

## Sales Tax Unfair

On Tuesday, A. J. Lewis, of Swift Current, was the first speaker, and declared that he could discern little difference between the old national policy and the new Liberal policy, though the results of 44 years should have been sufficient to prove the fallacies of protectionism. In his view the unfair incidence of the sales tax, which would take about 29 millions out of the national pockets, completely wiped out the small benefits of the tariff cuts which he placed at only \$500,000. Smokers of cigarettes were discriminated against, and he thought the tax on the class of incomes ranging between ten and fifty thousand dollars per annum should be made heavier and the levy on more expensive automobiles steeply graded.

## For Tariff Commission

Dr. Manion who, though confessing that he had voted for reciprocity, described himself as a moderate protectionist, welcomed the budget as a protectionist measure and elaborated on the theory that the repeal of the currency clauses established free trade with Germany. He entered a plea for an impartial tariff commission, attacked the tax on checks and suggested in its place a tax on receipts. Messrs. Lovett and Putnam, two Nova Scotia Liberals, defended the budget, but both admitted that further reductions of duties as well as lower freight rates were necessary to restore healthy prosperity to their province. The true milk of the protection gospel was preached by Messrs. Ladner, Stansell and W. F. Garland, but the latter made the interesting suggestion that members without dependents should be content with \$2,500 indemnity. Mr. Fortier, a French Liberal, said increased population was the sovereign remedy for our troubles and should be encouraged by increase in the income tax exemptions to people with large families. Of the four other Progressive speakers, J. D. Drummond complained of the paltriness of the tariff reductions; Mr. Kellner, of East Edmonton, found clear evidence in the terms of the budget of complete dominance of the privileged interests in the councils of the Liberal party; Mr. Millar, of Qu'Appelle, wanted to know why gasoline was selling in Canada at double the American price and expressed his preference for a system of industrial bonuses over tariffs, and J. W. King, of North Huron, in a very interesting speech narrated how, with his own ears, he long ago heard the great

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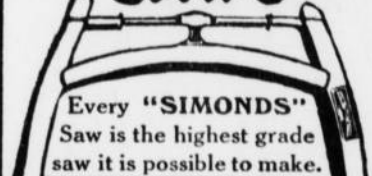


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Sir John Macdonald himself explain that the protective tariff was only a temporary measure for the buttressing of infant industries and would be wiped out as soon as they attained reasonable stability.

#### A Bill of Rights

On Wednesday Mr. Neill, the Independent from Alberni, took the view that fiscal opinions in Canada were merely a matter of geographical location and declared that he would support the government's budget, though they were not to count upon his permanent help. F. N. McCrea, another Liberal protectionist, grudgingly accepted the budget, but devoted most of his speech to a violent tirade against labor and the civil service. W. F. MacLean defended labor and expressed the view that profiteers were the chief source of our troubles. Of these the worst offenders were Mr. McCrea's own tribe of pulp and paper manufacturers. He produced what he called a bill of rights of the Canadian people, and declared the next election would be fought upon it. Among other things it proposed national systems of transportation and credit. Mr. Hoey, of Springfield, then made a really excellent contribution to the debate. He took rather a pessimistic view of our economic situation and made a searching analysis of the causes which were promoting agricultural depression. His reasoned opinion was that the West, unless immediate alleviation of its present freight and tariff burdens was secured, might have difficulty in recovering its old prosperity. He had much the better of some interchanges with Mr. Meighen, and roundly assailed the government for its failure to implement the solemn pledges of its platform. The reductions of the tariff were pitifully inadequate and extra sales tax would prove most burdensome to the working classes. Mr. Baxter, an ex-Tory minister, cast some gibes at the

Progressives and talked the usual protectionist claptrap as did another Tory, Mr. White, of London. Mr. Elliott, of South Waterloo, a Progressive, favored the idea of an impartial tariff commission.

#### A Liberal Protectionist

On Thursday, G. W. Kyte, the Liberal whip, announced himself as a believer in tariff for revenue, but held that the presence of Mr. Fielding at the finance department ought to have been sufficient to remove the tariff issue from the field of controversy. He criticized Mr. Meighen's campaign speeches and the activities of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, whose plans for a higher tariff had, in his view, received their quietus with the advent of the King government to power. Dr. R. K. Anderson, of Halton, expressed his horror at the idea of free trade as ruinous to our industries, and charged the Liberals with varying their election declarations to suit different localities. He supported public ownership of railways and lamented the cutting down of the navy and militia estimates and the abolition of the special valuation clauses. Then came Mr. Raymond, of

Brantford, who makes no bones about his belief in protection. After expressing his confidence in Mr. Fielding, he proceeded to show how industries were being shifted from Brantford to Australia. Starting on the completely false premise that industries cannot exist without a tariff, he elaborated the hackneyed protectionist doctrines about free trade keeping Canada a purely agricultural country and preventing the development of a decent civilization. He bewailed the decadence of the binder-twine industry since its protection was removed, but did not tell the whole truth about it. Of course he only wanted protection for the sake of labor, and he accused the farmers of a fondness for it when it suited their interests.

#### Budget No Disappointment

Miss MacPhail was in excellent form and frankly stated that the budget brought her no disappointment, because it was long ago plain that the Liberal party and government were highly tainted with the protectionist virus. Then she paid her respects to Mr. Raymond and skilfully confounded some of

Continued on Page 14

## Lubricating Oil

*The Farmer as an Extensive User of Machinery Has an Interest in the Quality of the Lubricants Supplied Him*

If old Diogenes had lived in these times he could have blown out his lantern, turned his tub bottom side up and held a reception among the oil men of Western Canada. That's the way they themselves feel about it since the completion of the enquiry instituted by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The farmer is entirely at the mercy of the oil man with respect to the quality of lubrication oil which he purchases. Unless his wagon develops a hot box, or unless his cream separator gums up, the farmer has no ready means of telling whether his lubricants are up to standard or not. Last year the Manitoba Department commissioned Prof. Shanks of the Agricultural College to go through the country and purchase samples for testing unbeknown to dealers. Some 1,200 samples were collected, mostly gasoline, but including the widest used brands of lubricating oil and every last one came up to a reasonable standard of quality, a most reassuring circumstance in these days when most every product capable of adulteration is toned down with varying proportions of "something just as good."

The modern oil industry commenced as late as 1859 when E. L. Drake lost his drilling tools in a cavern 69 feet from the surface at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. But the cavern gave up the price of the tools in short order and from that day to this the United States has led the world in the production of petroleum products. But the Pennsylvania fields are 70 per cent. exhausted and the United States passed its maximum production just as the internal combustion engine came into wide use. Half a dozen countries aim to supplant her. The earth is being combed for fresh supplies. Oil has become one of the predominant interests in world politics.

#### Oil Refining

Since the Rock Oil Company commenced distilling their 25 barrels a day on Oil Creek the oil refining industry has made tremendous strides. The highly complex product in the hands of expert chemists has been broken up into dozens of compounds, many of which are again transformed into a multitude of products. In the process of oil refining the crude petroleum is put into stills of 250 to 1,200 barrels capacity and heat applied slowly. As the temperature rises gases are given off which are led to condensers, purified and subjected to further processes of manufacture. The first gas to come off is crude naphtha, the main product of which is gasoline. After the naphthas have been driven off the temperature is increased and crude kerosenes are evaporated. These are broken up into various grades. When the temperature reaches 575 degrees lubricating oils begin to distill, which are again broken up into spindle oils, loom oils, motor oils, and innumerable others. After the distillation process has been carried to the limit the residue still contains valuable lubricating oils of the heavier sorts, cylinder oil, car

oil, and vaseline. Lastly, come tar products and a variety of residues depending on the source from which the petroleum was obtained.

Oil refinement is so carefully studied that different types of lubricating oils have been evolved for almost every different class of machinery. The needs of printing presses, refrigerator machinery, motor cycles, cream separators, and an innumerable list of machines have had their peculiar requirements considered and special oils have been put out for their use. Many factors have to be taken into account—the speed at which the bearing works, the load carried, the finish of the surfaces, the generation of heat in the bearing, external temperatures to which the bearing is subjected.

#### Animal and Vegetable Oils

While mineral oils form the base for most commercial lubricants many of the oils of commerce are compounded of mineral and vegetable oil. The best known vegetable oil is castor oil made from the castor bean. On account of its expense the use of pure castor oil is limited practically to airplanes. Some mineral oils sold under the name of castor contain none of the latter oil whatever. Other vegetable oils extensively used are linseed, olive, cottonseed and rape oil. Much of the cheaper grades of butter and lard finds its way into lubricants. The animal kingdom also contributes neatfoot, sperm and whale oils as well as beef and mutton tallow. In some cases the vegetable or animal fat is made over into soap before it is combined with mineral oil as in the case of hard oil familiarly known to threshermen.

#### Greases

Graphite and mica are used widely in conjunction with oils in the manufacture of grease. Graphite is an amorphous form of carbon and mica is a finely ground soft mineral. The function of the graphite seems to be to build up the depressions in the friction parts so as to make a smoother bearing. Good lubrication is hard to get with slow moving machines under high pressure on account of the tendency of the lubricant to squeeze from between the friction surfaces faster than it is fed by the motion of the journal. In these cases graphite and mica compounds fill the bill nicely.

#### Tests for Lubricants

The common tests for oils are the viscosity, flash and gravity tests. The first is by far the most important from the standpoint of oil for use in farm implements. By viscosity is meant the "body" of an oil or its resistance to fluidity. The effectiveness of an oil in preventing friction is fairly accurately measured by its viscosity. Practical oil men claim, however, that viscosity tests are not final. There is a peculiar quality in some oils to stand up better than others having the same degree of viscosity. No test it is claimed has ever been invented which

can trace the cause. So far as the oil consumer is concerned, viscosity as determined by passing a given quantity of oil at a given temperature through an aperture of a given size.

Flash tests are made by raising the temperature of the oil until it gives off gases which ignite. The fire test is a continuation of the flash test. By means of it the temperature is increased from the flash point until the oil burns steadily. It will be seen that for use such as lubricating gas engine cylinders this property in an oil to resist burning is very important. The temperature of a gas explosion in a cylinder is very high and oils with too low a flash or fire point would be ignited and fail to provide lubrication.

The gravity test is made with a hydrometer. Instead of being equipped with the specific gravity scale, the hydrometers used for oil read in degrees Baume. Oils with a high Baume gravity are light oils and conversely a low reading means a heavy oil.

#### Farm Implement Lubrication

Farm implement lubrication has not been reduced to the fine point observed in other industries. The natural difficulties in implement lubrication are very great. Working parts are exposed to a continual shower of dust. The stresses and strains to which the implements are subjected in field work make it impractical to fit implements with high-priced bearings. Implement parts revolve at such low speeds that a very wide range of choice is allowed in selecting a lubricant. Some cheap oils contain acid from the breaking down or "souring" of the animal fats they contain. These would be fatal in machine shop practice as acid will eventually destroy metal surfaces. However, the average implement usually finds its way to the scrap heap at an age when stationary machinery would be considered new. Even with farm implements, the damages due to poor oil may be considerable and a farmer is well advised to buy oils of a reputable brand and not to pare too closely on the price of a commodity of which he uses so little.

Gas engine lubrication, which includes automobile lubrication, is a very intricate study which is beyond the scope of this article. It is enough to say that the quality of the lubricating oil you use in your car is more important than the quality of the gasoline.

#### Automobile Lubrication

Most motorists waste their cylinder oil. With an oil of proper viscosity and with proper piston clearance as in new cars, the oil consumption can be cut to 25 per cent. of the average per mile consumption. Cars which normally require a gallon of oil for each 150 to 200 miles can be run with proper motor conditions for 600 to 800 miles on the same amount of a suitable oil. With proper oil-feed, carbon troubles would be a thing of the past. The blue smoke from the exhaust is not always due to low grade gasoline; it is often due to an excess of cylinder oil.

With loose "leaky" piston rings a heavier oil is needed and more of it. More gasoline is also required and the results are generally less satisfactory. The proper clearance of pistons is not over 0.002 inch per inch of cylinder diameter. The crank case reservoir should be cleaned out at frequent intervals. This becomes more necessary if there is a leakage of contaminated and sooty oil past the piston head. A proper oil seal on the piston rings is as important as actual lubrication in saving power and in protecting the oil in the reservoir from contamination by hot gases and wastes from the cylinder.

The secret of successful motor lubrication is to keep the motor in good mechanical condition and to use an oil of high viscosity somewhat sparingly. It is not necessary to have an oil of as high viscosity for winter use as for summer use.

The two most important and necessary characteristics of motor oils are proper viscosity at the working temperatures and low carbon formation. The excessive high engine speeds in modern automobile motors and the attendant high rubbing speeds in the cylinders make an oil of just the right viscosity absolutely necessary, otherwise the oil film will not have time to form and the power output of the engine will be reduced.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 7, 1922

## Linking City and Country

Although the Manitoba government has not, at this time of writing (Saturday), announced the date of the provincial election, nominations are proceeding apace in the constituencies and the campaign is beginning to take shape. When this issue of The Guide reaches its readers there will be between 25 and 30 candidates of the U.F.M. in the field with more to come.

One of the most important events in connection with the political situation was the formation in the city of Winnipeg, last week, of a Progressive Association. The initiative in the formation of this association was taken by the Winnipeg local of the U.F.M., which is composed of those associated with the farmers' movement, farmers and ex-farmers. This Progressive Association is the result of a considerable amount of thought and work, and its purpose is to provide a connecting link between city and country and to give opportunity for co-operation among those who have faith in the democratic ideals of the movement which, commenced by the farmers' organizations, has now become a potent factor in the political life of the country.

In another part of The Guide will be found a report of the meeting of this association in Winnipeg last week, together with the platform adopted by the association. Co-operation with the representatives elected on the U.F.M. platform is secured by clause seven of that platform by which the association accepts "the political principles enunciated by the United Farmers of Manitoba relating to provincial affairs and co-operation with their elected representatives in establishing an administration that will meet the needs of both city and country." The association is now engaged in endeavoring to enlist the active support of various organizations in the city, and will later call a nominating convention which will select candidates pledged to its principles and platform.

Much has been said by opponents of the U.F.M. about its tendency as a political factor to drive a wedge between city and country. This movement in the city of Winnipeg is the answer to those allegations. It has already demonstrated that the farmers' movement has many friends in the city, and that given the opportunity this friendly feeling can be translated into active and cordial co-operation. The Winnipeg Progressive Association provides that opportunity, and the intention of the founders is to make it an effective and beneficial link between city and country with regard to policy and a co-operating force in the legislature in the securing of a good administration.

## Fiscal Reform Imperative

There is a passage in the budget speech of Hon. W. S. Fielding which suggests that the veteran finance minister is well aware that his plans for raising revenue are not the best possible and that the financial situation demands a complete re-organization of our fiscal system. The passage reads:

We should endeavor to balance our budget, that is, to pay all classes of our expenditure. It would be a joy to me if I could tell the House that we have an expectation of that during the present year. I am afraid, however, the situation will not permit us to have so much. Let us ever recognize our obligation to move in that direction and make every possible effort toward the end in view. We cannot do this if we are content to rest on our present methods of taxation, even if our estimates of revenue, which are conservative, should be exceeded—and I hope they will—we shall find ourselves short by a considerable sum. If we

are to avoid that situation we must accept the responsibility of additional taxation.

It is easy to say that the budget should be made to balance and that extra taxation should be imposed. European statesmen have been saying that for the last three years, but the carrying out of a brave resolution is another matter. So far they have all failed and the main cause of the financial chaos in Europe is to be found in that failure to balance budgets. There will be a considerable gap between income and expenditure in the finances of the Dominion government even with Mr. Fielding's increased taxation, and he is frank enough to admit that the gap cannot be bridged "if we are content to rest on our present methods of taxation." That is an admission which is worthy of very serious consideration. It can only mean that for the equitable securing of the revenue required to meet adequately the obligations of the country there is necessary an overhauling of our fiscal system, for Mr. Fielding, it should be noticed, does not merely say that the taxation is insufficient but that "the present methods of taxation" are inadequate.

Now the present methods are largely indirect. The tariff, sales tax and excise are indirect taxes; they are taxes which are passed on and absorbed by the community as a whole. They are taxes which are paid by the consumer, and everyone is a consumer. Because these taxes fall upon all alike, they press more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. Expenditure is a crude estimate of ability to pay; it is certainly not an equitable basis for a system of taxation except within very narrow limits. There is a very definite limit in equity to a tax system in which rich and poor pay an equal rate. When Mr. Fielding made a few inconsequential cuts in the tariff and raised the sales tax 50 per cent. he may have had in view the balancing of his budget, but he certainly made it more difficult for the farmers and the industrial workers to balance their household budgets.

The financial situation will never be adequately met by such hand-to-mouth fiscal methods. The situation demands a more courageous policy. Mr. Fielding may need time to work out such a policy, and if his words that we cannot afford to rest contented with our present methods of taxation mean that given time he will get our tax system into line with progressive fiscal ideas, it is worth while giving him the time. But if he lacks the courage that the situation demands, he had better retire and give room to someone who realizes that the war debt will never be paid by taxes that lower the standard of efficiency in the mass of the people, and that if we are to avoid the financial bog in which most of the European nations are floundering the country's own wealth will have to be made to come to the rescue.

## The Tax on Checks

It is no doubt an impossible task to devise a system of taxation that will be cheerfully accepted by the taxpayers, the case of the English bishop who declared that it gave him a feeling of exhilaration to make out his income tax papers being merely the exception which proves the rule, but the cry that has arisen in connection with his proposed increase of the tax on checks must convince Mr. Fielding that it is extremely desirable to get nearer to a cheerful acceptance than his proposals are likely to get.

The tax on checks does not cover all the proposals in the amendments to the Special

War Revenue Act. Promissory notes payable to a bank, bills of exchange, statements of overdrafts, receipts for money paid by a bank and chargeable to a deposit account and checks come under the same head, and if the amendments pass will all be taxed at the rate of two cents for \$50 or under and two cents for each additional \$50. Mr. Fielding may need the money badly, but that is no reason for employing a bad method of getting it. A tax on transactions by means of stamps is justifiable only up to a certain point, and the principle of taxing checks and promissory notes according to the amount they represent is a bad principle. That method may be justified in transfers of property, because then it is more in the nature of a fee than a tax and the fee may not unjustly bear a relation to the amount involved in the transaction. It is different with checks and promissory notes. When a man borrows money at a bank or makes a payment by check, it is by no means implied that there is ability to pay taxes. He may be drifting nearer bankruptcy by the transaction. The farmer who asks a bank to advance him \$500 in the spring to enable him and his family to scramble through till fall is not demonstrating ability to pay a tax on the transaction; the presumption is all the other way.

The tax is a tax on circulation of wealth and such a tax can only be justified when it is so light as to be scarcely felt or when it falls upon some actual increment of wealth. Mr. Fielding's proposals meet neither of these conditions. On substantial checks the tax will be so heavy that it will certainly be passed on. Grain companies, for example, remitting for shipments of grain cannot be expected to assume a tax which will amount to about 30 cents for every check for a car load of grain. It will be added to the expenses of handling.

The tax is, in fact, one of those irritating obstructions to business which a good system of finance avoids, and Mr. Fielding would be wise in heeding the protests against it.

## A Bill for the Taxpayers

The daily papers of May 23 contained a short news story which deserves more attention than it is likely to get now that the budget proposals hold the centre of the stage. This item states that judgment has been given in the Exchequer Court of Canada confirming a settlement for \$4,500,000 of the action brought by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company against the Dominion government for cancellation of contract. The claim of the company was for \$10,964,000.

When Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, the business genius of the late government, set out to build a government-owned and operated merchant marine, he also contemplated carrying on the Fielding policy of helping out the iron and steel industry. Steel plates were necessary in the construction of ships and steel plates were not made in Canada, although they could be bought in the United States. Mr. Ballantyne therefore entered into a contract with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, under which the latter were to construct a steel plate plant at a cost of \$5,000,000, and the government on its part gave contracts for 50,000 tons of steel plates yearly for five years, or a total of 250,000 tons of plates at an initial price of \$4.15 per 100 pounds. In addition the customs duties on all materials and machinery required for the plant were to be remitted.

The contract had barely been completed when the price of steel plates fell with a



thud. The government were in a quandary, but the Dominion Iron and Steel Company finally agreed to a price of \$3.65 per 100 pounds, and Mr. Ballantyne stated that at that price the government would experience no difficulty in "fulfilling their part of the contract." In April last year, however, Mr. Ballantyne's optimism had disappeared and he informed the House of Commons that the government had cancelled its contract with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, but he declined to say what the precise situation was with regard to the contract.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company sued the government for compensation for cancellation of the contract, and according to the judgment in the Exchequer Court they have compromised at \$4,500,000. That amount must be added to the loss on the ship-building program as a whole. At the present price of ships that loss is now in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000 and the annual deficit on the operation of the ships keeps adding to it. Perhaps Mr. Ballantyne still regards it as a success; as a staunch supporter of protection he probably regards any business a success which can draw upon the public funds for maintenance.

### An Economic Puzzle

Germany will meet her reparations payment, she says, and make her budget balance provided she can get a substantial loan. Bankers from other nations are meeting to figure out the raising of a loan of a billion dollars for Germany. These bankers are from nations that are not themselves making their budgets balance, and which, moreover, are raising tariffs against German goods. When Germany gets the loan—if she ever does—she can only repay it by exporting goods. Because that is the only way in which she can pay reparations, cynics declare that the allies do not want Germany to pay re-

parations, because every payment will adversely affect industrial conditions in the country receiving reparations. How, then, is Germany to repay the proposed loan of one billion dollars, which in effect means an addition to the reparations payments? And how is it that this money can be raised in countries that seemingly cannot raise it for themselves? And if Germany possesses the potential capacity to repay this loan why should she have to go outside of Germany for assistance? If the loan is to help Germany produce more goods, do more trade and thus pay reparations, what is the use of the nations raising tariff barriers to keep out her goods? And to go a trifle further, does not the whole business suggest that there is either a terrible amount of blindness or a terrible amount of hypocrisy in the efforts to get Europe back to "normal." The financial knot in Europe cannot be untied; it needs statesmen with courage to cut it.

The Democratic members of the U.S. Senate finance committee say that the proposed new tariff will take between three and four billions of dollars out of the pockets of the consumers in increased prices, and the government won't get a tenth of that amount in tariff revenue. The Fair Tariff League, which is not a free trade association but stands for moderate protection, assures the farmers that for every dollar they gain from the tariff as producers they will lose five dollars as consumers. It is part of the strategy of protectionism to overlook the consumer altogether; it concentrates on the particular producer and unfortunately it often succeeds in converting him to the belief that every gain made as producer is an absolute gain. The fundamental fallacy of all protection is that it identifies a particular with general gain. Protection may benefit A but only at the expense of B, C and D.

The British House of Commons, after hearing Premier Lloyd George's report on the Genoa conference, rejected what amounted to a vote of want of confidence by 235 to 26. This has been hailed as a great victory for the premier, but as a matter of fact it leaves one in considerable doubt as to the actual feeling in the House. There are 707 members of the British House, and the report states that the House was packed to hear the premier. One would like to know why over 400 members refrained from voting.

By a vote of 33 to 19 the Senate rejected a resolution introduced by Senator David proposing that unmarried women should not be allowed to vote until they are 30 years of age. Now what reason is there for assuming that women under 30 are less competent to vote than men under 30? And why 30? Why not 40 or 50? Senator David is a back number.

The rule that only one amendment can be made to the budget is one that needs revision in view of the changed conditions in the House of Commons. The Conservative amendment is a piece of pure party politics and has no relation to the actual question before the House, which is whether or not the budget is satisfactory as a means of equitably and adequately meeting the requirements of administration. From that standpoint the budget is not satisfactory to the Progressives, but they are barred by the one amendment rule from stating their position in a positive manner, although of course they can show and are showing where they stand in the debate. With three or more parties in the House of Commons provision will have to be made to allow the parties to state their position in other than a purely negative way.



He's a Patient Animal, But---



# A Letter to a Pioneer Farmer

Ottawa, May 15, 1922.

My Dear Jim—

It is some months since I had time to sit down and write anybody even a cursory account of what might be called the Ottawa scene in this year of grace 1922, but I know that as one of the early pioneers of the Progressive movement you have always had the deepest concern in its fate and that now since it has emerged upon the national stage as a full-blown party you had a new interest in the proceedings of our Ottawa Parliament, which, in days gone by, you used to curse as a den of tricksters and poltroons. If you had been still living in Canada, the western papers would have told you the tale of this session's events with reasonable accuracy and there would have been little need for any special letter from me, but since your health has compelled you to go southward to a warmer clime, you probably find some difficulty in keeping track of things. Hence this letter.

## Place of Personages

Ottawa is a very curious place and one of its strangest aspects is that while no city consumes such a vast amount of space in the press, comparatively little is known about it by the country at large. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver are all catalogued and tabulated with their varying characteristics, but Ottawa is invariably seen through a darkling mist and therefore completely misapprehended. To the unfortunate or fortunate beings who dwell elsewhere an air of prodigious sanctity and mystery seems to gird our capital around and all newcomers, whether they be freshly-elected members of the Senate or Commons, or merely passing visitors, suffer from a sort of stage fright as they approach it. The reasons for this state of affairs are not hard to comprehend. Ottawa teems with personages. The Governor-General is a personage; the Prime Minister is a personage; the Speaker is a personage; Mr. Carvell is a personage, and Sir Joseph Pope is a personage. You cannot walk about Ottawa for five minutes without encountering a personage. Cross Wellington Street and you see a tallish, elderly man making for the Rideau Club. "That's Sir George Foster," you are told, and you pause to gaze at the veteran who came to the House in 1882 and was in Sir John Macdonald's later Cabinets. Move along up the centre walk to the Parliament Buildings, and your guide, pointing at a sturdy figure in front, whispers, "There's Jim Calder," and the visitor proceeds to fix in the tablets of his memory the image of him who, in happier days, rocked the cradle of Saskatchewan. Elsewhere you are shown Senator Desaulles, aged 95, and Bob Watson, member of a government in Manitoba in the far off eighties; or mayhap, if you are wandering in the western end of the edifice, Billy Maclean, the doyen of the House, or Andrew McMaster, who dared three short weeks ago to try and bell a cat without success.

## The Ottawa Atmosphere

The Ottawa civil servants, and they constitute half the population, are ardent hero-worshippers. For them a Minister of the Crown is invested with a sort of glorious halo, and even members who sit on the government benches are always enlightened patriots about whom nothing but honeyed words of praise must be spoken. Yet it is the sad custom throughout the country to speak in terms of fierce disparagement of our legislative bodies, taken collectively, and many men, when the returns show that they are safely elected, have confessed to a certain diffidence about joining a class who are earmarked for continual criticism. Hence it is that the Ottawa atmosphere, with its subtle aroma of flattery and social prestige, has a soothing effect upon the nerves of our legislators and often lulls them into a purring state of self-satisfaction, which at least in these days of stress

## A Member of the Ottawa Press Gallery Gives an Absent Progressive His Impressions of the Influence of the New Party upon Present and Future Politics

and trial is likely to have most unfortunate results. There are here in Ottawa elderly observers who have spent a lifetime viewing the Ottawa scene with clear eyes and interpreting the performances of its actors with cool and detached minds and they have many amusing tales to tell of the transformation of fiery champions of the oppressed plain folk and perfervid foes of the corporations

into sane and stable pillars of a party organization and faithful henchmen of the C. P. R. and C.M.A. Even in my short time here I have seen the fine frenzy of more than one political Don Quixote wilt away and be replaced by a cheerful disdain of all democratic insurgencies as subversive of an established order which was proving very pleasant in Ottawa. Even today I can

discern more than one parliamentary recruit, who came to Ottawa three short months ago, full of wrath at the injustices of our existing social and economic system, and now show signs of a disposition to view them in a less gloomy light and discover that the world is not so bad a place as it seemed last year, when the drawing-rooms and clubs of Ottawa were an unknown field.

## The Parochial Outlook

Ottawa has a distinctive social life of its own, with a flavor and quality affected by the fact that through Government House and the numerous visitors who come from abroad it has more contacts with foreign countries than any other place in Canada and is therefore more deeply affected by their modes and manners. Yet while it is the national capital the residents of Ottawa are inclined to take a villager's outlook and be blissfully oblivious of the sentiments and reactions of the rest of the country on many important questions. Ottawa is a city of conversation and social intercourse, and the danger for new members, as I see it, is that they too often put on at an early stage of their careers what I call the Ottawa spectacles.

One day, discussing the Washington atmosphere, President Wilson made some very sage remarks.

"You are apt to forget," he said, "that the comparatively small numbers of persons who come to Washington to ask for things, numerous as they may seem to be when they swarm, do not constitute an important part of the population of this country, that it is constantly necessary to come away from Washington and renew one's contacts with the people who do not swarm here, who do not ask for anything, but who do trust you without their personal counsel to do your duty. Unless a man gets these contacts he grows weaker and weaker. He needs them as Hercules needed the touch of mother earth. If you

lifted him up too high or he lifts himself up too high, he loses the contact and therefore loses the inspiration."

## A Progressive Antidote

Those words might well be applied to our Ottawa. It might be described as an essentially feminine city. It has beauty and charm and many seductive balms. It is just this seductiveness and glamor and the desire to retain a permanent foothold amid its charms that have transformed many an honest homespun, public-spirited farmer and merchant into a windy, time-serving politician and office holder. It has the same effect upon them as cocaine and morphia; it makes them forget their past and their home folks and have dreams which do not come true. Politicians are great potentates in Ottawa and get their names in the press, but they will in the coming years hold their jobs just so long as they remember the folk back in their home ridings. My advice to every western Progressive would be to walk up the Gatineau road every Sunday afternoon, climb King's Mountain and turn their faces to the West, and repeat to themselves three times: "Two thousand miles away out yonder are a batch of hardworking folks who sent me to Ottawa to do certain things. Am I doing them or am I not? Am I living up to my professions and pledges, or am I falling down on my job? Can I meet them with a clear conscience next fall?" When members of Parliament forget their origins and when they begin to think of themselves as "great men" in and of themselves, instead of the chosen and maybe temporary spokesmen of their electorates, they wither and die; their race of public usefulness is run and in the new critical mood of the lieges they will be left where the woodbine twineth at the next grand assize of the people. A journalist friend of mine in Washington is fond of likening that city to a flower-show and the metaphor may be transferred to our own capitol.

## Some Subtle Changes

Nothing grows here, but every community is supposed to send its choicest plants. As long as these budding and flowering plants remember that their roots are in Red Deer, Alta., North Battleford, Sask., and Muskoka, Ont., and must be watered and nurtured there, they will thrive; but let them once forget it and they become just cut flowers and their decay and finish are nigh. Yet while the main background of the Ottawa scene is permanent and may never be changed, the political life which is enacted amid it has now undergone a subtle alteration. In days gone by there were recurring minor crises. A minister like

A. G. Blair would resign on a point of principle and another, like Mr. Robert Rogers, would depart at the express behest of his chief. Some scandal would be exposed and a reputation would be blasted. But these episodes were of the nature of minor disturbances and except in rare instances the effect was the same as the casting of a stone into a duckpond on a summer's day. Once a government got into office with a majority of the House of Commons behind it, there it stayed for many a long day. Never once from 1878 to 1922 was there even a slight prospect of the termination of the life of an administration by other than its own acts. But today the life of Parliament proceeds continuously from one crisis to another. If you take a notion to visit Ottawa any time before the end of the session, you will be sure to arrive in the midst of what you will be told is an unprecedented crisis or situation. You will hear how a minister has been forced to reduce his estimates after he had declared that they were the minimum compatible with the national interests or how the cabinet has just executed a complete right-about on some leading question of policy. The pessimists and (even in more strenuous fashion) the old party managers beat their breasts and rend their garments and say one unto another: "Was there ever such an appalling situation? Has any other nation ever found itself in such a mess? How long will the country stand this sort of thing, owning a government which is unable to govern. Truly it is the end of all things and I would fain not have lived to see these unhappy days."

## The Chance of Politics

The game of politics, like the game of chess, while exceedingly intricate and affording scope for certain variations, is hedged by certain fixed rules and conventions. In the past a large proportion of our politicians have been a race set apart. Many of them, indeed far too many of them, have followed the game for a livelihood. Politics is a most engrossing occupation and it is the only game in which heretofore there has been no suspension of unfair

tactics. But the professional politician's life is full of dreadful changes. One year his side is in power, he has access to state and party secrets, he lunches and has intimate talks with ministers, suppliants for contracts and judgeships load him with flatteries and civil servants fawn upon his comings and goings. Then comes some chill day when the electorate decides to take an unfavorable view of his own and his party's performances and he is if not out of parliament at least caged in a party which is out of office. There is no being in this wide Dominion quite so sour and embittered as the hidebound party politician on the verge of seventy whose faction has just been ejected from power. For him life is all dead sea fruit and his days are given over to morbid melancholy. Being what they are and deeply imbued with a sort of trades union instinct for their brother craftsmen, the old school politicians bitterly resent the intrusion of rude and rough-tongued persons called Progressives who are bubbling over with new ideas and projects and do not even take the trouble to learn the rules. They have a fiendish loathing for anything new or uncommon, and as a result they are almost at their wits end to cope with the phenomenon which now confronts them. They sigh, morning, noon and night for the return of the old professionals whom, however much they might differ with on details, they would always deal with on the great essentials.

## The Progressive's Influence

But, of course, the real work of our new Progressive party is only beginning. So far their exploits this session have been rather of a negative than a positive character; on several occasions they

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Andrew McMaster who dared three short weeks ago to try and bell a cat without success.



Occasionally a minister like A. G. Blair would resign on principle and another, like Robert Rogers, would depart at the express behest of his chief.



By the next election the Liberal party will have emerged as the real Conservative party of Canada.



# News from the Organizations

## Egg Marketing in Saskatchewan

In view of the increasing appreciation of diversified farming at the present time in Saskatchewan, the question of the proper marketing of eggs has assumed considerable importance, and it will pay farmers to obtain a copy of a pamphlet, known as Bulletin No. 69, dealing with the subject which has recently been published by the Department of Agriculture, Regina, by direction of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. C. M. Hamilton.

### How The Producer Loses

The front of the pamphlet contains a striking picture showing the deplorable condition in which eggs often reach the markets due to want of care in packing, and which could very easily be avoided. The pamphlet points out that whereas a very few years ago so few eggs were produced in the province as to render importation necessary for home consumption, Saskatchewan has now changed from an importing province, and that with this new status there has come a new responsibility. Whole cars have in the past been lowered, in grade or rejected altogether owing to various causes, the loss on which eventually falls on the producers, since they have to compete with the productions of districts where the raising of poultry and the marketing of eggs is an important industry, and not a side line, and where, therefore, every precaution is taken to see that the eggs reach the market in perfect condition. These will, sooner or later, drive the inferior or badly packed eggs from the market to the producer's loss.

### Safeguarding The Market

The Egg Marketing Act, which became effective June 1, 1920, requires that all eggs be candled by the purchaser, which means that all eggs of inferior quality will be rejected; it is therefore to the interest of the producer to see that none but good eggs in A1 condition are sent out from the farm. This can be secured by the producer himself candling the eggs before sending them to market. Bulletin No. 69 shows how this can be done by means of an ordinary stove pipe and kerosene lamp. For the further assistance of the producer a full description is given of the means of distinguishing eggs which are fit and those which are unfit for human food, shows how losses may be avoided, also proper and improper methods of packing, and concludes with methods of preserving eggs for home consumption. It will pay from every point of view for producers to obtain a copy of Bulletin No. 69.

### Livestock Shipping

The question of livestock marketing is also receiving considerable attention from the Department, and the officials will be glad to supply forms for this purpose. There is a considerable amount of co-operative shipping being done of which the Department has no record, and the filling in of forms mentioned will keep them in touch with what is going on in this respect in all parts of the province.

### "We-own-it"

A new local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has just recently been organized in the Preeceville district, under the name of "We-own-it" local. A request for literature was received at the Central Office some time ago. This was supplied, and the organization of the local is the result of the efforts put forth.

Twelve members were enrolled at the organization meeting, and while the number was not what the people desired, it was due largely to want of funds, as it was found that others were quite willing to become members but lacked the wherewithal owing to hard times. It is hoped by the organizers to be able to make a substantial increase in the membership before the fall.

The feeling of the members that "We-own-it" will most certainly be increased is demonstrated by the fact that they intend to build a log hall in which to hold their meetings. It has often been said that "where there's a will there's a way," and the members of the new local have proved the truth of the saying.

Mrs. F. Capper was appointed secretary of the local. The rest of the officers appointed are as follows:—President, F. Capper; vice-President, T. Rostie; treasurer, Mrs. A. Thompson.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Gilbert Reorganized

A meeting was held a few days ago in the Gilbert Schoolhouse, Model Farm P.O., for the purpose of re-organizing the Gilbert local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, when 14 members were enrolled. The following officers were elected for the year: President, H. Witney; vice-president, Dave Johnson; secretary, Albert O. Johnson, Model Farm P.O.; directors: Raymond McKibeen and Tom Hoover. We are glad to know that this local has been reorganized. We trust that it will be placed on a permanent basis and that it will have a successful future.

## St. Clements Convention

A convention of U.F.M. delegates from the constituency of St. Clements was held at East Selkirk, Saturday, May 27, 1922, for the purpose of nominating a candidate on the U.F.M. platform in the forthcoming election.

O. Petterson was chosen as chairman and W. R. Donogh as secretary.

The chairman explained briefly the purpose of the convention and then called for nominations, with the following results:

Hugh Connolly, Ladywood, was nominated by A. C. Ford and N. J. Stryk.

D. A. Ross, East Kildonan, was nominated by Wm. Trouton and J. Ongman.

O. Petterson, Lac du Bonnet, was nominated by J. Holup and H. Flett.

## Baker Sets the Pace

The other day Fred Baker, of Moosehorn, dropped into the Central office of the U.F.M. and handed over 220 dollars in membership fees. The office staff sat back and gasped a few times—then tried to look as if this were an ordinary occurrence—and finally wrote out the necessary receipts. The pile represented provincial and district dues for 176 new members enrolled in the United Farmers of Manitoba since May 18.

On that day Mr. Baker held a meeting in the Kiesman school and organized the Kiesman U.F.M. local with 43 members. Next day he held a meeting in the Martin school and organized a local to be known as Reed Lake with 32 members. On the 22nd he organized the Cairnridge local with 12 members, and on the 27th the Freedom local with 11 members. At the same time the membership in his own home local at New Home was boosted from 14 to 92.

This is going some. The Fairfield country is not the most prosperous country in Canada and money does not grow on the trees there, but Mr. Baker was able to put up effective arguments for organization and the people responded. Now the challenge is up to 11 or more other districts in Manitoba to parallel the Baker move.

## Discuss Cream Production

A practical talk on creamery man-

## MANITOBA NOMINATIONS

U.F.M. candidates reported nominated to date for the provincial election are as follows:

Mountain	Charles Cannon	Belmont
Manitou	Geo. Compton	Darlingford
Carillon	Albert Prefontaine	St. Pierre
St. Clements	H. Connolly	Ladywood
Emerson	Wm. Curran	
Roblin	H. R. Richardson	Roblin
Cypress	J. A. Young	Cypress River
Gimli	I. Ingaldson	Arborg
Morden-Rhineland	John Sweet	Thornhill
Ste. Rose	R. J. Macdonald	Magnet
Dauphin	H. P. Nicholson	Vermillion
Gilbert Plains	A. R. Berry	Grand View
Ethelbert	N. A. Hryhorczuk	
Birtle	W. J. Short	Shoal Lake
Morris	W. Clubb	
Dufferin	William Brown	Rosebank
St. George	A. E. Kristjanson	Lundar
Springfield	Clifford Barclay	Tyndall
Gladstone	Albert McGregor	Keyes
Hamiota	T. Wolstenholme	Pettapiece

Mr. Connolly then addressed the delegates and explained the legislation that he had in mind, which he trusted would be beneficial, not only to the farmers, but to the country at large.

D. A. Ross reviewed the work of the Norris government and promised his support to any group which he believed was working in the best interests of the country. He requested that his name be removed from the U.F.M. ballot, as he was running as an Independent. His name was then removed from the slate.

O. Petterson assured the delegates that he would work in the interests of the constituency whether in the House or at home. He promised his support to the chosen candidate, whoever that might be.

Bruce Edie, president of the Springfield district board of the U.F.M., was granted the courtesy of the convention. He urged the delegates to encourage a class consciousness among the farmers and to select a candidate who was a "pure dirt farmer."

Balloting then took place with the following results: Hugh Connolly, 30; O. Petterson, 11.

The chairman declared Mr. Connolly to be the choice of the convention.

Mr. Connolly replied briefly and the convention adjourned.

agement and cream production, by Hans Refsing, was much appreciated by the last meeting of the Bentley U.F.A. local, and was followed by an interesting discussion. It was decided that the bank managers at Coronation be invited to attend the next meeting of the local and speak on the relation of the banks to the farmers.

## Membership Drive

Freeland local U.F.A. has appointed a committee to arrange a membership drive.

## To Attend Municipal Meetings

At the last meeting of the Styal local of the U.F.A., it was decided that a delegate should be appointed to attend all meetings of the municipal council, and report to the local monthly.

## U.F.A. Sunday

Locals of the U.F.A. are again reminded that June 18 is U.F.A. Sunday, and it is hoped that every local will arrange a special meeting for this day. The purpose of U.F.A. Sunday is that members may realize the religious significance of the movement, and that the church and

the farmers' association may consider the principles and aims that they have in common. Where it is impossible for locals to arrange with a local minister or other speaker for an address, they should communicate with their director who will endeavor to secure speakers for them.

## Establishment of Pound

The need of a pound for stray stock was discussed by the Barnwell U.F.A. local, and it was decided to take up the matter with neighboring locals to see what could be done. The grasshopper campaign was also dealt with, and plans made for a thorough campaign.

## Simple Songs of Sunny Alberta

### The Missing Link

I had a horse, his color brown,  
Folks smiled as we both passed through town.

His hair was long and he was old,  
He had more faults than might be told.  
Yet this old horse was dear, you see,  
Because he linked my friends to me.

His mouth was tough as tempered steel,  
Sometimes he'd balk right off the feed.  
But once he'd start—no road too far,  
No need by night for guiding star;  
Where e'er I wished to go, you see,  
That old horse did the trick for me.

And weeks passed on and years rolled by,  
There came at last his time to die.  
He lies now in a coulee steep  
'Mid grass and flowers his remnants sleep.  
And friends are glad or sad, maybe,  
They see a good deal less of me.

—I. U. M.

## Each Member to Bring Another

After discussing the matter of increasing the local's membership, Wimborne U.F.A. decided that each member should bring at least one new member to the next meeting, which will be addressed by N. S. Smith, M.L.A. G. W. Meers was elected president, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. H. Dickenson.

## Greenfield Co-operative Store

Greenfield U.F.A. local, near Milk River, report that their co-operative association is thriving. The store has been opened, and is doing a satisfactory amount of business. At the last meeting of the local a manager was appointed to take charge of it. A resolution was passed also, asking for night service of the telephone exchange.

## Weekly Recreation Meetings

Condour U.F.A. local has decided to meet one afternoon of each week in June, July and August for sports and recreation. Baseball, tennis, basketball and football will be the principal features of these recreation meetings.

## Leedale to Have Piano

Leedale U.F.A., at a recent meeting decided to purchase a piano for the use of the local. The matter of hauling grain to the creamery was also discussed, and a satisfactory arrangement made with the carrier.

## Supervision of Livestock

Referring to the resolution passed by High Prairie U.F.A. local, asking that livestock be under supervision, Cummings local, after discussion, decided that in their opinion the present provincial laws were sufficient.

## New Locals

East Springs U.F.A. has been re-organized by E. M. Stevens. This local is in Medicine Hat constituency, and its officers are J. C. Marty and F. C. Smith. New local, in McLeod constituency has been organized lately. W. H. Bradford is the president, and Mrs. J. Kosling the secretary.



# British Empire's Only State Bank

*Wonderful Success of Australian Institution—By A. C. Cummings*

ALL arguments against state participation in banking have been shattered by the record of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

It is the only state bank in the British Empire and its record for expansion is unparalleled. It today is the cornerstone of Australian finance, and those who bitterly fought against its establishment by the Australian Labor party are now its warmest supporters.

The bank has been only ten years in existence. It began with a capital of 50 thousand dollars, a loan from the Commonwealth government. A government guarantee was given for all funds due by the bank, thus giving the depositors the security of the whole of Australia for their money. Both a general and a savings bank business was authorized, and any profits made go back to the people of the country instead of into private hands as in other countries.

To give an idea of the phenomenal growth of the Commonwealth bank and its immense success it may be mentioned that today it has assets of 700 million dollars, while depositors to the number of 843,000 have no less a sum than 183 million dollars to their credit.

There are 60 branches of the bank altogether, located throughout Australia, England, New Guinea and other island territories, controlled by Australia. The staff has grown from 49 in 1921 to 1,963 at the present time.

At the outset of the bank's career the government transferred its account and this gave it a big start. But the public was no less eager to support it. In 1913, when Canada was feeling the pinch of the collapse of the real estate boom and European finance was nervous at the outcome of the Balkan war, Australian business men were not worrying at all. They had the Commonwealth bank which did not increase its rates for overdrafts as the ordinary trading banks were doing. Here again it scored and the traders did not forget the fact.

Today it is not too much to say that the bank is the Gibraltar of Australian finance. Here is a recent balance sheet—that for the last half year:

Assets:	
Coin and bullion	\$240,000,000
Australian notes	13,000,000
Money at short call in London	53,000,000
British, colonial and govt. securities	144,000,000
Commonwealth govt. securities	49,000,000
Fixed deposits in other banks	46,000,000
Remittances in transit	9,500,000
Bills discounted, etc.	69,500,000
Bank premises	2,900,000
Miscellaneous, letters of credit, etc.	1,500,000
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$630,500,000</b>
Depositors' saving bank balances	185,000,000
General bank deposits	130,500,000

The total profits for the half year were \$1,705,000.

All these figures are round figures and turned into dollars at the normal par of exchange, not the present rate. They show, as the bank officials themselves are proud to state, that the accumulated profits of the bank in time will be large enough to wipe out the public debt of the whole of Australia.

The bank's success with war loans is another of its triumphs. Seven loans were floated between July, 1915, and August, 1918. They totalled 940 million dollars, or with three additional peace loans a billion and a quarter dollars. This great sum was raised in Australia and every loan was over-subscribed. Furthermore, war-saving certificates amounting to 35 million dollars were issued. In addition to this the bank has raised hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of loans for Australian governments in London and elsewhere, and not the least successful was that of the recent Queensland loan raised in the United States on behalf of that state when the Labor government there incurred the displeasure of the London financial magnates and they threatened in consequence to cut off supplies. The Commonwealth bank immediately, on behalf of Queensland, opened negotiations in New York and got more money than it needed in a very short time.

The bank is most liberal in advances to manufacturers and traders. Interest on overdrafts is charged at six per cent. and customers are saved all legal expenses in the way of mortgaging property. Advances are made against wool, metals and primary produce in general.

The savings bank business has been a

great boon to the country, for, unlike Canada, the Australian banks did not do a savings bank business and allowed no interest on current accounts unless for a lengthy period as fixed deposits.

The bank has another and most remarkable feature. It has really no capital at all. Neither has it required any, except the initial ten thousand pounds by way of "small change." The people and the resources of the country itself provide all the security that is required.

Today the bank has an assured position in the commercial life of the country and never a word in criticism of it is heard.

## Will Examine Bank Act

An investigation of the Bank Act and the workings of the whole Canadian banking system will be carried out under the auspices of the Alberta Government. The matter has been before the Government for some time past and has now been decided in executive council to the point of ordering such a survey to be made as soon as possible. It is understood that a conclusion has been reached as to an expert to do the work, in the person of a recognized Alberta economist, but arrangements for the definite appointment have not yet been made.

The purposes of the proposed investigation will be to examine carefully into the details of the Bank Act, which will be up for revision in the Dominion House next year.

## Crops, Buildings and Men

It doesn't seem logical to insure buildings against fire and crops against hail and not to insure against the risk of loss of the man on whom the operation of the farm depends. Yet there are thousands of farmers who carry fire and hail insurance who have not one dollar of life insurance. Experience shows that there are 1,200 chances to one that a given building will not be destroyed by fire, but there are 100 chances to none that everyone will die sooner or later. Still worse: Out of 1,000 men of average age alive today, 11 will die within a year. Then why insure the house, the barn and the crop and not the man on whom the gathering of the harvest depends? Every person, man or woman, on whom anyone else is dependent should certainly carry life insurance.

## Imperial Bank Report

The annual report of the Imperial Bank recently published shows that old established institution to be in an eminently satisfactory position. Of the bank's total liabilities to the public, consisting chiefly of deposits, approximately 53 per cent. is invested in readily available assets, consisting of cash, bonds, and call and municipal loans. This indicates conservative management, and is calculated to inspire confidence of depositors. Deposits total \$98,432,702, a decline of less than \$700,000 from the high mark of a year ago. Profits for the year, at \$1,265,839 were only slightly less than the previous year, and permitted the usual dividend of 12 per cent., with a bonus of one per cent. as well as a substantial addition to the profits carried forward. The Imperial has a paid-up capital of \$7,000,000 and a reserve fund of \$7,500,000.

## Savings Offices Succeed

E. A. Weir, manager of the Province of Manitoba Savings Office, has made the gratifying announcement that after 18 months operation that institution is now in a position to return to the provincial treasury the whole of the money advanced to the office for the organization and preliminary expenses, amounting to \$39,393.88. The office has now practically \$4,000,000 on deposit, and during the past year has advanced \$3,200,000 to the provincial government for loaning to farmers through the Rural Credit Societies. Mr. Weir has recently been on a visit to Ontario, where a Provincial Savings Office similar to the Manitoba system was established a few months ago. Eight branches have been opened in Ontario, at Toronto, St. Catharines, Aylmer, Hamilton, Brantford, St. Mary's, Owen Sound and Woodstock, and these are attracting substantial deposits, which, as in Manitoba, are being used chiefly for farm loans and rural credits.



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Man to Man—BAT is the most satisfying chew money can buy! Made in over-size big plugs, it retains it's freshness and has a seasoned quality, moistness, flavor and toughness that'll win you every tick of the clock. Next time you buy—Demand BAT.

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Large Plug 20¢

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## You Needn't Do This!

—there's an easier, cheaper way to put your Ford car, truck or Fordson tractor in tip-top shape for the season. Often all that is needed to revive "Henry" is a new timer—a good, sensible timer like the Milwaukee.

More power for hard pulls in mud or over hills—faster pick-up when you want a burst of speed—smooth, miss-less firing for thousands of miles—all these are yours, for less than the price of a tankful of gasoline, when you install a Milwaukee Timer.

Any garage mechanic will tell you how vital the timer is. It's the heart of a Ford's ignition system. And that same mechanic will tell you it doesn't pay to try out unknown or cheap timers. He'll tell you to stick to the old reliable—the Milwaukee—the timer that has proved its perfection on millions of Fords. It is the world's standard replacement timer.

Be sure you get the genuine. When your Ford needs a new timer, it needs a Milwaukee. Sold everywhere by auto supply and hardware stores and garages.

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# MILWAUKEE

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Don't  
Shrink



Your dealer has them, or can get them.  
Northern Shirt Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.



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 No matter how old the case, how lame the horse or what other treatment failed, try **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, \$2.00 a Bottle.** One application usually enough. Intended only for established cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone. Money back if it fails. Write for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. It is FREE.  
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## Ottawa Cattle Export Conference

Representative Livestock Men Discuss Cattle Export Questions at  
 Invitation of Federal Department

**I**N accordance with a resolution passed at the Saskatoon Cattle Conference, a meeting attended by producers, shippers, brokers, railwaymen and packers, was held at Ottawa, May 18 and 19, to consider the organization of the export cattle trade.

The immediate object of discussion was the organization of the export trade as it exists today, limited to cattle for slaughter on arrival at British ports. Should the embargo be lifted the changed circumstances would involve a further organization which was also duly discussed.

### Ocean Space Situation

H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner, read to the meeting letters from western stockmen's associations, containing charges that certain shipping companies exercised a monopoly of ocean freight space and asking that the department take steps to have this situation remedied. These letters suggested that the Livestock Branch purchase space and sub-let it through their inspectors at the points of embarkation.

Questioned by H. P. Kennedy as to the intention of the department, Mr. Arkell stated that it was not proposed to deal in boat space. Brokers present pointed out that it was impossible to get options on ocean space, that it had to be purchased outright. E. F. Kaderbeck, Swift Canadian Company, stated that ocean space was bought and sold like other commodities at prices determined by supply and demand. D. A. Campbell, a Montreal broker, stated that so far as speculation in ocean space was concerned, he did not know just how it could be regulated. He stated that the problem of the western shipper was serious, not because of the space situation but because the bulk of the year's marketing was turned off during a few fall months. This brought the rejoinder from F. J. Collyer that it was practically impossible for the western farmer to market his cattle in any other way and at any other season under conditions now prevailing, but that active propaganda was now under way which would in time bear fruit.

In answer to a question by F. M. Black, treasurer of the United Grain Growers, Mr. Campbell stated that the present situation was just this, that most of the available space was now being purchased by Americans. Owing to the lack of Canadian offerings at this time of the year, Canadian bottoms would have gone begging but for American purchasers. Mr. Campbell did not see how Americans could be prevented from buying and trading in space, but if the embargo was lifted Canadian boats might be prevented from carrying American cattle, which it may be added is a different thing from restraining Americans or any others from dealing in boat space.

After a very deliberate debate the conference decided that the complaints relative to harmful trafficking in boat space were not justified.

### Maintaining Canada's Reputation

One of the most important questions discussed was that of the control or the supervision of cattle shipments to Great Britain with respect to quality and movement. The conference strongly urged that in the event of the removal of the embargo some such action be taken. The difficulties of control were pointed out, but the experience gained in the marketing of eggs, cheese and butter goes to show that the maintenance of a high grade through supervision was not impossible. F. M. Black told of the experience of the U.G.G. co-operative pool of last year, in which his company took it upon themselves to cut cattle out of export shipments which did not come up to standard. No difficulty was experienced with the owners.

The importance of this question will be more apparent should we be in the position to ship unfinished stock overseas. If the exportation of trashy animals which did not measure up to the standard of British feeders were permitted, consequences just as serious as our present exclusion from the British feeder market might follow.

The conference broke up without a decision on the question of supervision. On one hand there were those who took

the view that as long as our trade was limited to finished cattle, the question did not call for immediate settlement. Another deterrent was the conviction that by adding a force of inspectors we were increasing the charges against the trade and after all only dealing with the question superficially. The only permanently satisfactory way of ensuring a uniformly high quality export product is by the education of the producer. Experience in every other export commodity emphasizes this view. However, the conference was fully alive to the importance of the question of a high standard. In fact, a resolution was passed asking the Department of Agriculture to re-open this question with the livestock organizations, in the event of a satisfactory pronouncement on the embargo.

### Recommend Certain Types

As there appears to be a lack of knowledge on the part of shippers as to the type, weight and quality of cattle which may be profitably shipped to the British market, recommendations were drawn up which will serve as a guide.

Heavy export cattle, fully fat, three years of age, weight not less than 1,250 lbs., country points, and capable of dressing out 55 per cent. Handyweight butcher type, choice in quality, two years of age, weight 1,100 lbs. and up at country points, capable of dressing 55 per cent.

### Eastern Canada Only

On account of the long rail ship it is questionable if western cattle feeders can afford to export anything but the heavy sort. Eastern Canada will therefore be the source of supply for handy-weight steers.

A resolution was passed asking the shipping companies to provide regular weekly sailings. At the present time only six days' notice of sailings is given and as western cattle have a 10-day rail trip it often necessitates holding them at the Montreal yards—an expensive item.

### Stop Over Privileges

With reference to the matter of stop-over privileges on cattle intended for export, railway companies were asked to allow shippers to hold cattle up to 120 days in a feeding area and then to rebill them on export at through mileage as from original shipping point to seaboard, plus a reasonable charge for stop-off.

Brands on cattle are a great handicap when it comes to selling them, according to the testimony brought before the conference. It was pointed out that while the British government could not make regulations prohibiting branded cattle from landing, a port regulation might be put on to prevent animals being taken out of the lairage. The reason for the discrimination is that in the early days a brand was associated with wildness in an animal. An instance was given where a shipment of cattle to Antwerp resulted in a bill of damages amounting to \$2,400 and a cable to the effect that they buyer wanted no more branded cattle.

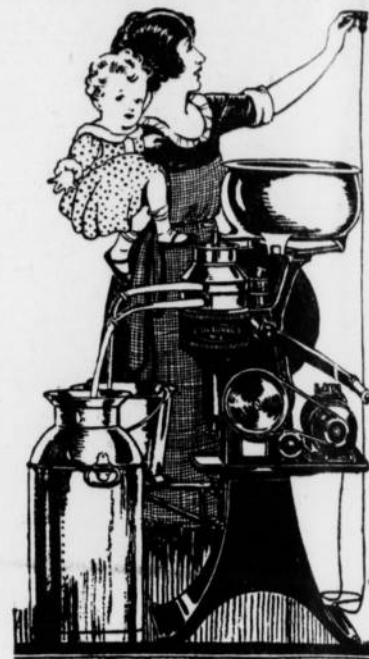
The following recommendations were made with regard to feeding in transit:

1. That a place be provided on way-bills for details of feeding charges.
2. That the railway companies be urged to build covered feeding yards at the various feeding stations en route to seaboard.
3. That train schedules, while fairly satisfactory, be speeded up where possible.
4. That terminal yards be asked to quote lower prices for export cattle as against home slaughtered cattle.
5. That the 36-hour schedule for shipments in rail transit be applied and that feeding hours be reduced from five to three.
6. That an inspector of feed for export be appointed at port of Montreal.

The conference concluded after expressing its approval of the formation of a co-operative cattle export company in the event of the embargo being removed.

When the mercury is boiling up around 100 degrees shade is just as good as clover for dairy cows.

Cast your alfalfa before swine and your wife can wear pearls.



**You pay for a DeLaval whether you buy one or not**

If you are using a worn-out, inferior cream separator, or skimming cream by hand, you are surely wasting enough cream to pay for a De Laval in a short time.

The selection of a cream separator is more important than that of any other machine on the farm, for none other can either save or waste so much, twice a day, 365 days a year.

### A De Laval Separator will:

—Skim cleaner for many more years than any other;

—Skim milk clean at lower temperature than any other separator;

—Deliver a higher testing cream, which is more acceptable to the creamery, and easier and less costly to ship;

—And deliver a cream which will make better butter.

Mechanically a De Laval Separator is the best that fine materials and skilled workmanship can make.

—It lasts longer than any other separator, many giving good service for 15 to 20 years.

—It is easier to turn.

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—It is so simple that one tool will set it up or take it down.

—It has the most perfect lubricating system.

Do not be deceived by separators which are claimed to be "just as good and cost less." When you consider its greater savings, greater reliability, longer life, the extra time it saves and the greater satisfaction it gives, the De Laval is, in the end, by far the most economical cream separator made.

Even if you have only two cows it will pay you to have a De Laval. One can be bought on such easy terms that it will pay for itself in less than a year. Why not see your De Laval agent at once or write us for full information?

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Sooner or later you will use a  
**De Laval**  
 Cream Separator and Milker



### Home Missionary Work

During the last 20 years people have been continually eating less meat. Certain faddists have convinced millions of people that meat is not a healthful food. Neither the packers, the butchers, the farmers nor the stock-yards men have made any effort to counteract this anti-meat propaganda. As a matter of fact, meat seems to furnish a higher quality of muscle-building material than any other food with the possible exception of milk, and under certain conditions some kinds of meat may be superior to milk.

Probably this inactivity on the part of the various factions in the meat industry is explained by their indisposition to co-operate. The packers have repeatedly tried to enlist the farmer's goodwill on the grounds that their separate occupations represent two halves of what is the same industry. But farmers have a haunting suspicion that their interests do not always run parallel to those of the big packers, a suspicion which unfortunately does not disappear even when their interests are, as in this case, palpably identical.

In the United States the situation in regard to falling meat consumption is to be met. National organizations representing every phase of the industry have combined to establish a national livestock and meat board. The board is composed of 17 members, 11 of which are chosen from representative farmers' and ranchers' organizations. The money necessary to pay the salary of a manager and to pay for advertising meat and meat products is to be raised by a levy of five cents a car from the shipper of livestock and five cents a car from the buyer. The board will co-operate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, so that scientific information will be available as to just what is the food value of the various meats.

A similar tax, if levied on Canadian livestock shipments arriving at seven terminal markets last year, would have realized very close to \$6,000. Even if this had been spent in advertising in the large cities only, no one doubts but what it would have had an appreciable effect in stimulating consumption. Figures are not available showing the consumption of meat per head in Canada, but it is reasonable to assume that the American figures of 144 lbs. per head for 1921 are approximately correct for Canadian consumption. In the Republic half of the total quantity is for pork and pork products, 4.5 per cent. lamb and mutton, 5.5 per cent. veal, and 40 per cent. beef. Canadian statistics would probably show that we consume less fresh pork and more fresh beef than the Americans. If it were possible to raise domestic consumption of beef even so little as four ounces per inhabitant per month we would create a larger outlet than the British export trade last year provided. While the embargo question is being bandied about by British politicians, it might be as well to see what may be done in the direction suggested by the American plan.

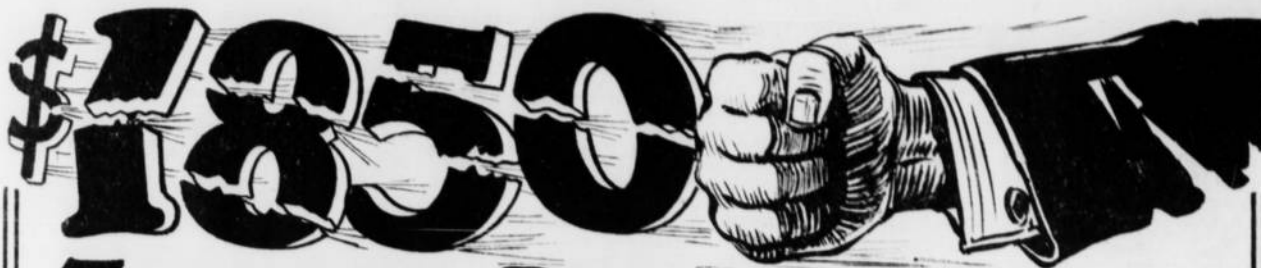
### Gives View on Embargo

Calgary and Winnipeg livestock yards had an interested and interesting visitor during the last week of May in the person of T. C. Ward, of Sambrook Hall, Newport, Shropshire, England. Mr. Ward is the representative of his county in the central office of the National Farmers' Union and is touring Canada and the United States, gathering information on the embargo question, which he will present to his organization upon returning to England. The National Farmers' Union, which embraces farmers in every county in England and Wales, is almost unanimously opposed to the removal of the embargo.

From what he has seen of Canadian cattle, Mr. Ward says he believes them to be more healthy than the animals Britain obtains from Ireland. He expressed a very poor opinion of the cattle he saw in the eastern provinces. If the embargo agitation is prompted by a wish to find an outlet for such cattle as he saw on the Montreal market, further negotiation, in his opinion, is useless for English feeders do not want that class of stock at any price. However, after a trip through the Winnipeg yards with officials of the U.G.G., Mr. Ward admitted that the best of our Western cattle were as good as the corresponding class in England.

Speaking as a feeder and not as a breeder of cattle, Mr. Ward said he had no settled convictions on the expediency of

Continued on Page 13



## TRACTOR PRICES SMASHED! HART-PARR "30" Cut \$1250 to

F.o.b. Winnipeg

Smashed to smithereens! Just think of a \$600 cut on this tractor from 1921 price.

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### Compare This Price With Farm Products

Figured in pounds or bushels, the new price, \$1250, places the Hart-Parr "30" on a level below pre-war prices for farm products. Using Central market prices as a basis you can now buy a Hart-Parr "30" for approximately 922 bushels of wheat as against 1,978 in 1913; 2,127 bushels of corn in 1922 as against 2,880 bushels in 1913; 56 two-hundred-pound hogs in 1922 as against 109 two hundred-pound hogs in 1913.

There is no refutation of these facts. Now is the time to buy your Hart-Parr. Don't wait until the price reduction produces a waiting list of deliveries. Order yours today.

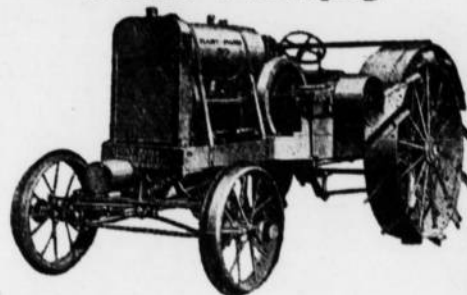
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JULY 8 to 15, 1922

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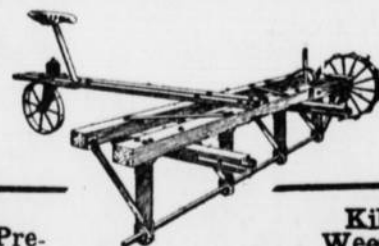
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Every foot is rendered insect-proof by special treatment.

Every pound of every ball is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

*Don't just say "Twine." Insist on Brantford and eliminate your Binder Twine troubles.*

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Western Office: WINNIPEG

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—has received its chief encouragement through the *Crescent Market at Winnipeg.*

For 18 years we have been paying highest prices to shippers, and giving them the best service they could get.

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US AND  
GET FULL VALUE FOR IT.

**CRESCENT PURE MILK  
COMPANY WINNIPEG LIMITED**



# 25¢

You can now get this box of  
**WITCH HAZEL**  
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## Canada and British Bacon Trade

*An Interview with Thomas Olson, Who says it is Quite Possible for Canada to Build Up an \$80,000,000 Export Trade in Bacon—By P. M. Abel*

**T**HEY are keeping the pigs in the parlor again." So says an American farm journal in a recent issue, meaning that the hog-raising industry, after a precipitate decline last year, is experiencing something in the nature of a boom. It is estimated that the corn belt will produce 15 per cent. more hogs this year than last.

As the abnormal marketings of war time and the subsequent decline recede in the background of experience, hog producers are analyzing pre-war figures, conscious that we are back just about where we were in 1914 with regard to world trade and that pre-war figures offer the best basis for determining future policy. For instance, before the war Britain imported annually about 600,000,000 pounds of bacon. During the war this was nearly doubled. In one year after peace was declared the abnormal importation was cut in half and indications are that the old level of 600,000,000 pounds will be maintained. As Britain is practically the only market for the world's exportable surplus, these figures have a profound meaning for countries like Canada, Denmark and Ireland, which can in a short time expand their output past the limits of home consumption and are consequently dependent upon an outside market for the maintenance of a reasonable price level.

### Demand for Wiltshires

England is the country of educated palates, so far as bacon is concerned. Seventy-five per cent. of her import demand is for the best available article, the Wiltshire side. The remaining 25 per cent. need not be considered. Normally this is supplied by the United States. No other country can produce cheap feed in sufficient quantity to challenge Uncle Sam's traditional hold on the cheap bacon trade. Conversely, all Uncle Sam's inventive genius cannot make Wiltshire sides out of his chubby grunners.

Before the war Canada has supplied as much as 14 per cent. of Britain's import requirements. During hostilities Denmark and Sweden shipped to Germany and the British demand for bacon was such that anything that looked like a slab of pig went by the name of Wiltshire. The 60-70 pound weight limits for sides expanded to 45-100 pounds with just as much slackening in regard to the other standards. Canadian shipments reached 250,000,000 pounds in 1918. Danish bacon disappeared in London.

### Denmark Regains Place

But what a reversal the last two years have witnessed. Canadian shipments have steadily fallen, while Denmark has within that short space entirely regained her pre-eminence. Not only is this true, but other competitors, Holland, Sweden and Ireland, have each reached and passed their pre-war quota at the expense of the Canadian producer.

Thomas Olson, of the Harris Abattoir, Toronto, a Dane, with a life-long experience in the bacon trade, was sent by his company to England and Denmark to find out why the Canadian product is being jockeyed out of the market and what the chances are of regaining and bettering our old position. Mr. Olson does not mince words. He says that we are losing out because we deserve to. In point of excellence our product has fifth choice in England today. In fact, if the better article can be procured, Canadian sides remain unsold. He went through English smoking plants and followed the course of shipments made by his own company. The difference in price between the Danish article and the sides which looked so good in Toronto was seven and a half cents a pound. And Mr. Olson, as an expert, confesses that difference to be in accord with the relative values. It is a common sight, says he, to see in British bacon curing plants hundreds of Danish sides as uniform as any product can be. A similar number of Canadian sides will show a tremendous divergence. The English buyer is very discriminatory. He knows just what he wants and is willing to pay for it. He is able to detect differences in bacon which seem too slight to be worth our attention. He has a standard for Wiltshire sides that calls for 60-70 pounds in weight; a given proportion between length and depth;

proper balance—that is one which will give a ham cut two and a half fingers from the aitch-bone equal weight with a shoulder including two and a half ribs, and equal weights with the other two principal cuts, back and belly; back fat and belly having the same width and a characteristic cross-section shape to the lean of the back.

### Yorkshire Supremacy

Mr. Olson states emphatically that there is only one breed of pigs, the Yorkshire, which will give a perfect Wiltshire side. Good pig as the Tamworth may be, he states that the tendency of this breed to lay on back fat, the lack of balance between shoulder and ham, and tendency of the back muscle to pit under fat pressure, make it inferior to the Yorkshire. The Berkshire is hard to classify because of lack of uniformity in the breed. Even in the same litter may be found excellent material for Wiltshire sides and pigs hopeless from the export standpoint. The American breeds Mr. Olson regards as suitable only for domestic consumption. To put them on the English market would bring certain financial disaster for the exporter.

### A Notable Reconstruction

Now it is not to be imagined that Denmark obtained her indisputable lead as a bacon producer without much study and effort. Up to about 1880, according to Mr. Olson, Denmark shipped her pork products to Germany. The Germans were not fussy about quality. As long as the Danes pursued the German trade they got along comfortably with about half a dozen different breeds. Then came the shock of a prohibitive German tariff and the Jutland farmers were in a worse plight than our cattle raisers today, because England scorned their indifferent product.

The Danes went right to the root of the problem. All their breeds were ruthlessly eliminated save one, the Landrace. "The nearest thing we have today in Canada to the Landrace of 1880," said Mr. Olson, "is the Chester-White. A program of importing pure-bred large Yorkshires from England was commenced, and with these imported animals the Landrace has been made over until today from the bacon standpoint the two breeds are indistinguishable. They are, however, kept separately and the commercial hogs of Denmark are crosses between the two breeds. The Landrace breed is wonderfully prolific and the dams are great mothers. Today the average litter raised to maturity is said to be 11." American statistics indicate that in the great corn-growing state of Iowa the number of pigs that find their way to market is about five per sow.

The Danes have a most effective way of improving their swine by a record of performance test. Every pure-bred sire and dam has a rating. This is obtained by sending a certain number of the progeny to government testing stations at weaning time. Here a complete record is kept of food consumption and at the proper time the animals are killed and the carcasses scored. The parents are then credited with the performance.

### The Reward

Have these methods paid? In 1921 Denmark, a country only one-twelfth the size of any Western province, with a naturally inferior soil, exported bacon to the value of \$80,000,000; worth more than all Manitoba's field crops combined; worth more than all the beef cattle on the ranches and farms of Alberta and Saskatchewan. "But," says Mr. Olson, "there is one weak spot in Denmark's bacon business. The usual grain ration for pigs is made up of corn 75 per cent., barley 20 per cent., tankage five per cent. The country is so limited in area that all the corn is brought from the United States. The advance in price, due to transportation and distribution, is approximately one cent a pound of grain over American prices. As it takes approximately five pounds of grain to make a pound of pork, our price of production can be made just five cents per pound of pork cheaper than the Danes. It only costs a fraction of this to land bacon in England. If we tackle the problem resolutely, distance from world markets, the one influence





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which bears heavily on us now, can be turned to our advantage. With a far-sighted campaign of breeding and feeding, Canadian farmers have it in their power to capture and hold this lucrative trade."

### Profitable Age to Market Swine

At what age should swine be killed in order to reap the most profit? There is a popular notion that the pig makes its most economical gains between the weights of 200 and 300 lbs. It can be very easily demonstrated that this is an erroneous opinion. Danish national records which cover feeding tests of many thousand pigs show that after a pig has passed the 57 lb. weight the cost of making gains increases uninterruptedly. The following table makes this clear:

Weight of Pigs	Grain Fed Per Pound Gain.
57-82 lbs.	3.8 lbs.
82-116 lbs.	4.4 lbs.
116-170 lbs.	4.7 lbs.
170-214 lbs.	5.1 lbs.
214-258 lbs.	5.4 lbs.
258-302 lbs.	6.1 lbs.
302-345 lbs.	6.4 lbs.

Popular judgment in this matter is probably clouded by two observations, first, that a pig slaughtered at 200 lbs. weight is despatched while he has still a lot of "growth" left in him, and second, that in the earlier stages the pig grows bone and muscle, while after a certain age the pig lays on fat. To slaughter a pig before he exercised his capacity to put on fat somehow creates the impression that the process of raising that pig has been terminated before the maximum profit has been realized.

As a matter of good bookkeeping, the pig comes into the world with his future mortgaged. He owes the farmer a share of the price and keep of his dam and sire. To consign him to the shambles at the weight of 57 lbs. would be to let him out at the zenith of his efficiency, but at that weight he has not earned enough to pay the fixed charges chalked up against him before he came on the scene. Somewhere there is a happy medium between the apprentice pig who earns more than his meagre wages but who hasn't earned enough to pay the articles of apprenticeship, and the experienced grunter who demands a lot but has contracted idle habits. Pig raisers in lands where the pennies are counted more carefully than in Western Canada have decided that a pig weighing 200 lbs. represents this compromise.

### Gives View on Embargo

Continued from Page 11

raising the embargo. "But," said he, "can you guarantee us a steady supply of cattle? I am afraid that just to the extent that you supply us with feeder cattle, to that extent will our breeders curtail their output of stores. Then should the Americans let down the bars, your overseas shipments will stop and we will be left with no supply whatever. The United States is your natural market and it is not likely that they will maintain their present tariff level for long." Questioned as to whether he was aware of the influence of the activities of the Agricultural Bloc in Washington, in maintaining a high tariff on agricultural products, Mr. Ward answered in the negative. He stated that in his opinion the admission of Canadian stores would not lower the retail price of meat in England. Any lowering of prices would mean decreased home production of stores. The impression has been created in Great Britain that Canada could supply 250,000 suitable stores every year, a figure which in the light of the past year's marketing seems unwarrantable high.

Mr. Ward stressed the necessity for supplying cattle at a uniform rate for the whole year. The shortage of stores in England occurs in the spring months coinciding with our own shortage.

The earlier dates of seeding fall rye are more certain to produce a good strong stand. The early seeding, however, produces a strong rank growth that makes a heavy drain on the soil moisture and sometimes causes a lighter yield of rye the following year. With the later seeding, a poor stand may develop and as a result the crop does not protect the ground very much, and it is more likely to winter kill.

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**The Grain Growers' Guide**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



### Winnipeg Will Co-operate

That a large and influential portion of the citizens of Winnipeg is desirous of co-operating with the United Farmers of Manitoba in establishing a stable and progressive government in the province, was demonstrated by the success of the meeting held on Tuesday, May 30, for the purpose of organizing a Progressive Association for the city. The object of the association, as expressed in a resolution passed, is to nominate candidates on a Progressive platform for the ensuing provincial election, and one of the planks in the platform adopted was: "General acceptance of the political principles enunciated by the United Farmers of Manitoba relating to provincial affairs, and co-operation with their elected representatives in establishing an administration that will meet the needs of both city and country."

#### Prominent Men Support

The meeting was the result of the work of a committee appointed for the purpose by the Winnipeg local of the U.F.M., and the chair was occupied by T. Turnbull, a farmer now residing in the city, the president of the local. Addresses were given by W. R. Wood, provincial secretary of the U.F.M.; J. H. Ashdown, a pioneer merchant of the city and a life-

long Liberal, and R. W. Craig, K.C., who has hitherto been associated with the Conservative party. G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, was the mover of the principal resolution.

Two hundred and fifty people were present, and nearly 100 joined the association and paid the membership fee of one dollar at the meeting. Women voters are well represented on the membership.

The movement is assured of a large measure of support from citizens of all classes, including many who have in the past been connected with both old parties as well as a large body of independent voters. A representative committee is now at work completing plans for organization, and it is expected that a nominating convention will be held at an early date.

#### Policy and Platform

The policy, and platform adopted by the association is as follows:

Whereas, owing to the fact that none of the parties or groups in the legislature has possessed the confidence of the majority of the electorate during the past two years there has been a state of chaos which has rendered capable and efficient administration impossible, to the great dissatisfaction of the people of the province generally.

And, whereas, there is an imperative need today for a legislature so constituted as to provide and sustain a stable, strong and courageous government,

And, whereas, there are widespread indications at the present time that the candidates nominated by the United Farmers will command the confidence of the majority of the rural electorate at the ensuing provincial election,

And, whereas, a large portion of the electorate of the City of Winnipeg is in sympathy with the viewpoint of the organized farmers in provincial matters and desires that there should be the closest co-operation between the rural and urban electorate in the administration of the affairs of the province;

Therefore be it resolved that the Winnipeg Progressive Association be organized for the purpose of nominating candidates upon a Progressive platform for the ensuing provincial election;

And further that the platform upon which such candidates be nominated shall be as follows:

1. A strong, stable and efficient government which will realize the desire of the average citizen in both town and country.

2. Provincial political matters should be kept entirely separate and distinct from federal party interests and alignments.

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3. A businesslike and economical administration of provincial affairs without unwisely curtailment of necessary public services. Capital outlay to be restricted to indispensable undertakings and current expenditure to be maintained within current revenue.

4. The necessary taxes to be levied so as to bear equitably upon all portions of the population and to this end an effort be made in conference with federal and municipal authorities to limit and define the fields from which the respective revenues be raised in the province.

5. The establishment of an accounting system that will show definitely how each important governmental activity stands and the adoption of the general principle that each provincially-owned utility or other service operated as a business should be self-supporting.

6. Settlement of the liquor question in accordance with the expressed will of the people, to be ascertained through a referendum taken at an early date and in no case later than June, 1923.

7. General acceptance of the political principles enunciated by the United Farmers of Manitoba relating to provincial affairs, and co-operation with their elected representatives in establishing an administration that will meet the needs of both city and country.

### Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

his most specious arguments. The tariff concessions were of no material value, merely one step forward and one step back. She also gave a very interesting account of rural depopulation and its social results, and warned the House that the process of favoring artificial secondary industries at the expense of the basic industries must end in decay and disaster. The presence of the Progressive party in the House was a sure indication that the people of Canada were at last becoming alive to the fallacy of the home market theory and the general doctrine of protection. Mr. Malcolm, a Liberal manufacturer, supported the budget, and Tommy Church, who proclaimed himself an old Tory and undying protectionist, arraigned the government for numerous sins of omission and commission. Mr. Lavigne, of Quebec, defended the government's course, and Mr. Ward, of Dauphin, strongly arraigned it for disgraceful backsliding.

#### Gentle Shuffle Forward

On Friday the speeches were few in number, but the quality of at least two, delivered by Messrs. McMaster and Good, was well above the average. Edmond Bristol led up with a protectionist harangue in which he lectured the western farmers for buying American farm machinery when employees of the Massey-Harris Company were out of work. Mr. McMaster, who, it was noticeable, received on rising more Progressive than Liberal cheers, accepted the budget as a sort of gentle shuffle forward, but warned the government that it must only be the first of many reductions. He criticized the sales tax and its results, and said it should have taken the form of a purely excise duty. In some really eloquent passages he pleaded for a higher view of international relations and a realization of the value of mutual trade as a healing force among the nations. Mr. Good spoke at considerable length and offered a most exhaustive and interesting analysis of our economic position. He had severe criticisms of the budget and commended, with chapter and verse, to Mr. Fielding the merits of a system of land value taxation. Hon. T. A. Low, a minister without portfolio, speaking as a manufacturer, professed to accept with cheerfulness both the tariff reductions and the extra taxation. Two more Progressives, Messrs. Black and Lovie, spoke in criticism of the budget and gave the House information about the depressed condition of farming.



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A Letter to a Pioneer Farmer  
Continued from Page 7

have compelled the government (by the threat of their opposition) to perform a right-about face on some policy or change some measure, and I can assure you each reversal has been in the public interest. A lot of folk talk glibly about the urgent need for a strong government—you know the sort, composed of strong, silent men, whose silence is often a convenient cloak to hide their ignorance, and backed up by a huge complacent majority but my preference now is for a weak government which does not have a majority at all and can be made to better its original plans under penalty of expulsion from office. Naturally this present government has pursued a settled policy of avoiding controversial legislation as far as possible. It has for the moment staved off its worst problems by referring them to special committees, but like the cat they will come back sooner or later. It's only piece of really constructive legislation has been the Defence Bill, which our dear old Senate, by the way, has just riddled with amendments. There have been innumerable debates on all manner of subjects ranging from Oriental immigration to oleomargarine and our new recruits have been able to try their prentice lips and get valuable experience in the parliamentary and debating arts. You will be comforted to know—sometimes you have been doubtful how they would perform—that the average Progressive need have no fear of competing successfully with the representatives of the two old parties. On many occasions they have constituted the real opposition and they have always held the balance of power. You know how devout Mahomedans always turn their faces to Mecca at certain hours. Well, just as certainly do Liberal and Tory orators, from the leaders downwards, invariably, when they orate nowadays, turn their faces to the Progressive benches and exude their eloquence for their conversion. It is reasonable, for neither side can do anything unless it has the goodwill of our fellows. The deference paid to them on the floor of the House is almost too touching, and is often in striking contrast with the vicious sentiments expressed in private about them.

**The Coming Political Line-up**  
The Progressives are, I think, less unpopular today with the Tories than the Liberals. Mr. King and his friends resent their stubborn obstinacy in maintaining their special identity and not coming peacefully into the Liberal fold. The Tories, on the other hand, are in such a state of chronic depression that they welcome opposition to their hereditary foes from whatever quarter it comes. Sometimes I doubt if the Tory party has any real future in this country. Take away Arthur Meighen and its influence at Ottawa would be as negligible as it has been in Winnipeg or Regina of late years. In fact my view is that the old Tory party, as you and I have known it all these years, will, as in Australia, vanish into happy oblivion within a few years and leave the field clear for the Liberals and Progressives. The big interests in Montreal are quite convinced of the impotence of the Tory party without a Quebec following, and therefore they have shifted their tents to the Liberal camp and are now snugly entrenched with their camp-followers inside its fortifications. At their bidding the Liberal party has blithely assumed—though it still denies it—the role of defenders of the economic status quo. You used to hope and hope it would take the other path, but I was always dubious and did not share your optimism.

**The Twilight of Liberalism**  
The name Liberal has many honorable and attractive associations and used to spell liberty, toleration and justice, things hard to learn and easy to forget, but its lustre has been steadily fading in recent years, in fact ever since Gladstone, the real founder of Liberalism, died, it has been on the downgrade, and in places like Australia and Germany the Liberal label has been gaily adopted by parties of shameless reaction. Mark you, I do not say that our Liberal party is shamelessly reactionary all through. An old minister like Charlie Murphy and an old veteran like Onesiphore Turgeon, of New Brunswick, have very sound ideas of what constitutes Liberalism, and Andrew McMaster, if he can still be counted an adherent of Mr. King, would have been a credit to the party of Gladstone and Bright in its palmy days.



interesting than the story of the house itself. It stands as an eloquent testimony of the wisdom of surface saving through paint.

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But these sincere Liberals are only a tiny leaven in a mass of stiff reaction. You should hear a so-called Liberal like Frank McCrea, of Sherbrooke, denouncing the farmers, labor and the civil service in the same speech, to realize what sort of mentality is allowed to pass as Liberalism. Mr. McCrea, as a Liberal, is an immense joke. What he obviously wants is a world of millionaire pulp and paper magnates and C.P.R. directors lording it over a mass of toiling slaves, who will work ten hours per day for a pittance and produce 25 per cent. dividends year after year. But an ancient clerical like Charles Marcell, who fulminates against P.R. and woman suffrage is quite as bad, and I have watched with despair the slow decline of young blades like Vien, who began in 1917 as ardent reformers and are now subtle pleaders for divers special interests. Watch the course of Andrew McMaster. When he goes across the House to our party, as he is due to do sooner or later, there will be no power of resistance to the forces of reaction left within the Liberal party at Ottawa. Political prophesy is to my mind the most gratuitous form of folly, but my surmise

is that by the next election Liberals will have emerged as the real conservative party of Canada and a goodly contingent of the present Tories will have joined them. The next job of the Progressives then will be to compass the downfall and expulsion from office of the Liberal party and a beginning in this task could well be made at the Manitoba provincial elections now that Norris has openly sworn allegiance to King.

I have now given you a rough account of the situation here and our party's performances and I shall follow it up later with a description of some of the leading personalities.

Yours,  
J. A. Stevenson.

Fall rye very seldom suffers severe injury from rust. This is because the crop develops before the season when rust appears in its most virulent form.

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# The Countrywoman

## Saskatchewan Bringing Domestics

THERE is still a great demand for the domestics which the Saskatchewan Government is bringing out from the British Isles. So far this spring three parties of girls have arrived, all of whom were eagerly sought after by employers. One party is on the way and still another party of 20 was to have left England in the early part of June. When these two parties arrive, Saskatchewan will have received this year in the neighborhood of 200 girls, which is about the number the government have planned to bring out each year. The wages paid to the overseas domestics for this year is 25 dollars.

Saskatchewan is the only province in the West that has a plan for the securing and bringing out of domestic workers in operation. In spite of lean years and poor crops it would seem that Saskatchewan people are making sure that there will be some help provided at reasonable prices for those who need it. The success of the Saskatchewan scheme and the steady demand for help makes us wonder if there is not the need for the same kind of effort in the other two prairie provinces. Are the Saskatchewan farmers more wealthy or are they more careful that their farm women shall not be overworked than the farmers in the other provinces? Is it that there are other sources of supply of help in Manitoba and Alberta? If there is need of domestic help and no provision being made to get it then it is time that farm women discover this fact and make it known.

## Women in Provincial Politics

The day of political conventions is once more upon the people of Manitoba. The provincial election will take place during the summer, likely in the month of July. In many instances constituencies have held their organization conventions and in some cases the nomination conventions have already been held.

Lest there be those who forget we would like to draw the attention of men and women to the fact that women now form one-half of the electorate. After passing through the last provincial and the federal elections one might think that it was hardly necessary to draw attention, especially to this fact. And yet, judging from press reports of some of the conventions, there are some constituencies which have either overlooked or forgotten this important matter. Constituency conventions have been called where there was no effort to have women delegates and committees appointed on which no women members were named. Committees to be properly representative of the thought of the people in the constituency should have both men and women members.

In asking for a fair representation of women on committees we are not asking for the trying out of an experiment, for already in other elections women have rendered very valuable service and have drawn with them a strong support from women. They have contributed valuable ideas for the winning of public favor. We are tempted to quote an expression used by Hon. Irene Parby, in an address, "Men do not know all that is known, women do not know all that is known, but men and women together know all that is known." In political organization it is very necessary to know all that is known to be assured of success.

To make sure of a large percentage of the women voting we must be sure that they understand the issues facing the electorate. Giving some of the leading women some work to do stirs up interest among the others and builds support.

Manitoba has 55 seats in its legislature. Fifteen of that number are city or large town seats, leaving 40 rural seats. To date there has been no word of women being possible candidates in our rural constituencies. With a very strong likelihood of a farmers' government being returned we would urge the rural constituencies to look around for possible women candidates. Surely in the 40 constituencies at least a few could find an outstanding woman who would be well fitted to represent their people.

Manitoba has only one woman member, and she is from a city constituency. We need to hear the voice of our progressive farm women in our legislative halls.

## Team Demonstrations

At the present time about 100 of Manitoba's Boys' and Girls' Clubs are taking up team demonstration work with great zeal. The new project was practically unknown in this country three years ago, so it can still be said to be in its infancy, but the strides that have been made are nothing short of marvellous. Under the direction of local leaders, assisted by the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, over 30 different subjects are being studied for the purpose of preparing demonstrations. Table setting, millinery, sewing, Saturday's baking, horticulture, livestock judging, potatoes, textiles, school lunches, quick breads, macaroni, yeast breads, and canning are some of the demonstrations which will be given in rural communities before next fall.

A team demonstration is planned by the boys or girls who are taking up the project, assisted by club leaders. The necessary information is secured from every available source, which is excellent training in itself, for it teaches the young people how to "dig up" the knowledge that is necessary to make a demonstration interesting and educational. The amount of knowledge these team members store up is astonishing, for they must be ready to answer all kinds of questions about the subject they are demonstrating. What one of us grown-ups could give the history of cotton since the time of the Pharaohs? We submit that very few would care to attempt it, but to the teams interested in textiles such a

## Silence Disturbed

By Lilian J. Pearson

The valley, all mysterious in its misty shroud;  
A far, faint, star or two, a wraith-like cloud;  
A poplar's stately silhouette against the moon's full light;  
And silence, with her fo'lded wings, still, dreaming of the night.

Then abrupt, high and clear, from the foot of the hill,  
"Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!"  
And silence, a-tremble, with silver wings wide,  
Fleeing swiftly before the sound's fast-swelling tide;  
"Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!"  
So tireless, insistent, so pleading, nor shrill!  
"Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!"  
And out of dim distance the answering trill:  
"Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!"

The cloud slowly curtains the ageing moon's light,  
As further the notes drift, and melt in the night;  
The mists settle down o'er the valley and stream  
And timidly, silence creeps back to her dream.  
All is still!

question would have no terrors.

The girls were the first to take up the team demonstration project, but now that the boys are doing such excellent work, the girls will have considerable competition. It is expected that there will be about 50 teams from different parts of Manitoba taking part in the provincial competitions at the Winnipeg garden show next September.

While the enthusiasm of club members is absolutely necessary for the success of team work, the people who train the demonstrators play an equally important part. In a few instances teams have trained themselves, but ordinarily the club members need the guidance and encouragement of a capable man or woman. We all know that being a leader entails considerable sacrifice, but everyone who undertakes the training of a team feels that it is work that counts.

As yet Manitoba is the only province in the Dominion which has gone in for team demonstrations systematically, but it will not be long before the new project will be undertaken from coast to coast. Saskatchewan is trying it out this year, and will find that the movement is thoroughly progressive.

## A Lesson from Nature

Early this morning, long before I was up, I heard a little bird chirping gaily. In this part of the country we have no real singing birds so I have to be content with chirping. I thought it very sweet of that little bird to awaken me with his chirping. After all, it was the best he could do, and he chirped for very joy of living.

I got up quickly, feeling that the day would be different somehow, because that bird made me awake happy. I looked out of the window. There was the little bird. He was just a plain brown bird with a touch of yellow on his wings.

"Chirp on," I said. But, alas! Before I knew what was happening, a great, big cat sprang out from I know not where and put an end to the chirping. That cat spoiled my day! He had no excuse except the instincts of his race. He was not even hungry, for he did not eat the bird.

It is so in life I thought. Children are ever ready to sing and be happy, if we will only let them be. Then, when they are shouting and having a glorious time, there comes a grown-up person with the words: "Don't shout. You are making too much noise."

A child's noise cannot really hurt us unless we are sick. I should have to be dreadfully sick not to love the noise children make. I like to hear them having a good time. What fun is there, for them, in any game if there be not also a noise?

Some people are always trying the repress the spirits of children. They are just like the cat who pounced upon my little bird! We need all the happiness we can get out of life. Sometimes our days look very dull and grey. Where there are children this should never be. Let them make the music that can cheer us up. We need not even ask them to sing, because they will do so naturally, of their own accord. What does it matter if the notes are sometimes false?

They are doing their best, unconsciously, to make the world happy, and because our over-sensitive ears catch a wrong note we strive to "stop the noise."

"Why do you play that game?" we have often heard people say.

If children have to be told what to play, their playing will not be so enjoyable.

This is also so later on in life. Our children show a marked preference for certain things, and we try to force them to earn their living some other way. People seem to think that because the father has a certain talent all the sons must have it too! The girls, also, are expected to want to earn their living in the way their mother earned hers before she was married.

It is very rare to find children inherit their parent's genius. Nor, in the common everyday life, do they often care for the same things. Perhaps they have seen too much of them, and youth desires a change.

I would not dream of asking a child of mine to try to earn a living doing things to which she has a decided objection. She will not do them well, because her heart will not be in them. Does certain

work appeal to your child's fancy? If so, she can safely make it her life's work, because she will succeed in it no matter what the obstacles.

We should not merely want our children to be able to earn a living. We should want them to earn it in a way to make them happy. There are so many trades and professions from which our boys and girls can have their choice. Even girls can do a great many things nowadays which they could never have done in olden times.

I remember the days when an educated girl was always expected to be a governess, even when she had no talent for teaching and she did not care for children.

Parents can so easily spoil their children's lives by not considering their individuality. Even without putting it into words they can, and often do, make them feel that they are expected to take up certain trades, just because for generations the family has done so.

If our children have their own choice of their life's work, then they will be like the little bird, and, singing in the early morning, will make the whole world the happier whether they work or play.

—Mrs. Nestor Noel.



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Conditions in British Columbia

The Editor:—Knowing that there are many people on our western prairies who have been keenly disappointed with the financial returns of the past four or five years of farming activities, and knowing also by experience what are some of the causes that have contributed to these disappointments (if it hasn't been drought it has been hail, and if not hail a price for their product which has been far below cost of production), I thought that it might interest some of our readers to know something of conditions of mixed farming in the West Kootenays of B.C.

First: I thought that in selling my Saskatchewan half-section and coming to live in B.C. that I was getting away from drought, and it was something of a shock to me to see the pastures as dry and parched in July as I ever knew them to be during my 13 years on the prairies of southern Saskatchewan. Also I have found that in feeding dairy cattle up to the point of profitable production one has to feed much the greater part of the year and to feed hay and other roughage at least nine months out of 12. These expenses of producing make the gross profits look very slim.

Second: What of fruit? There are many growers making very good money raising fruit, but I believe that it is a conservative estimate that there are 75 per cent. of the orchards of West Kootenay that are not paying five per cent. on the investment of capital put into these orchards. For instance, in this district there are 2,000 trees planted (between eight to 20 years old) yet there was not shipped from this point more than 300 boxes of apples. The experts tell us that if you cannot produce at least 50 per cent. No. 1 apples it is no use shipping, and in order to produce a first-class apple one has to spray three to four times a season, thin out, cultivate, fertilize, and irrigate (the last generally a very expensive item).

Third: Is there money in poultry? Yes, if one goes at it right, not going in too big for a start (unless you are an expert from the word go). Start small and learn as you go is what they all tell me, but don't look for large money right away; you'll be disappointed.

Fourth: Land is very expensive, running from 200 dollars upwards. Anything under 200 dollars is not worth buying, unless one wants to start all over again and under conditions which do not begin to promise the returns that prairie farming does. Several of my neighbors go out to work during the summer, in order to make the grub stake. Doesn't sound as if there is a fat living on ten acres, does it?

Finally, Mr. Editor, to those of our prairie farmers who contemplate settling in B.C., let me pass on the following pointers gleaned from my experience:

1. Do not buy a farm unless there is an abundant water supply on the place, either an unfailing spring or a good irrigation system in good working order and that is in yearly use.

2. Live in the district for a while before buying (this may be expensive, but it pays).

3. Do not make too large a cash payment at first, as you can draw out with smaller loss if disappointed.

4. Remember, the owner or agent is not, generally speaking, looking for your advantage or profit, but is anxious to make a sale, and is losing no sleep over a prospective buyer, unless it is to sell you a farm not near worth the money. Of course there are few exceptions.

5. Buy in a wide open valley, so that you might not get that shut-in feeling which comes to some people owing to the proximity of the mountains.

6. Go slow about selling your prairie farm, rather rent and spend a year or two in B.C., learning conditions at first hand.—Ex Prairie Farmer.

## Exploiting Child Labor on Farm

The Editor:—At this time, when all things take on an exuberance of life and fecundity, many are pondering and using a deal of pro and con consideration on things in general and things in particular—seedling is one. Many acres in the West still have the grain in the stook and some, we are told, have the threshed grain not picked up—not wilful sabotage—simply it has no commercial value. Agnes Laut, in last winter's Guide, wrote urging us to produce three times the crops and buy everything from the States. This winter experts in the Advocate advise less production, evidently with the same amount of profit, seeing that nature's bounty and man's toil have been brought to naught. Except around Winnipeg perhaps there is an offensive stench of rotting vegetable matter likewise produced in vain.

It was said in England, "The man who owned the farm owned the man on it," but the question here is, does the man own the farm or the farm own the man? Those of us that have striven with the wild and those who have finished what others began know how hard a master the farm can be; how much it gives and how much it takes back.

At a neighbor's, talking of the outlook, the absurdity of income tax requirements, assuming that it was only to give somebody a job and keeping of books, he said that he had kept books for a few years, but the results of which were only to impress more poignantly upon him the facts of the bitter sordidness of life, rural life, with its narrow limits in which the pursuit of happiness is a lost art, a lost effort even. Resolved, "There ain't no such animal." Even this is stamped, branded almost, into the features of the children in the school days. It did not need the words of an agricultural college lecturer here recently, whose words struck my ears almost as a jeer, "Little children, you must not mind doing an hour or two's work before school and again when you come home." Eight miles' journey (some children in this district are doing all of the eight miles on foot there and back), a day's schooling between, and then "little children," when thousands of able-bodied men cannot work and our food product wasting, cumbering the ground. Such conditions prevail and the rural population should be taught to like it instead of pursuing happiness that seems to be so easily obtained by others.

But here is the problem with everybody doing it. Work, boys, work and be contented," as the old song says. It resolves itself into that old form of torture where the victim was placed in a cellar with the pump and a hidden source of supply letting the water in on him, and the faster he pumped the faster the water was let in, regulated by his

efforts, prolonged or speeded at the will of the despots, finally (for there was a final), whether he quit or whether he fell exhausted, there was an end; there was enough water to assure that. And those furrows as they turn how they remind one of the sand cables which some mythical god in the past condemned another to spin for ever. Futile, vain. Production for profit. Whose profit? Whose? Farm and labor both, whose? It is said that farm and labor has no common ground, no common cause. On the floor of the House the member for South Grey and the member for Calgary have given it the lie. We are human and we have humanity and we are the producers. Too long have the gods of state kept us, like the sheep and the goats, asunder.—Ladd, Parview Local, Ledsdale P.O., Man.

## Reformers and Progressives

The Editor:—As we turn back over the pages of Canadian History, we read about how the Reformers struggled for reform, until at last, in what is now Ontario and Quebec, it came to armed rebellion. When we read this we wonder why the reforms could not be brought about without going into rebellion. We wonder why people regarded the Reformers as disloyal subjects. They were working for the best, so why did some of the people hold back the things that were best for the country?

When we look upon the United Farmers today some regard them as rebels. Why? Is not the Farmers' Movement today along the same principles as was the Reformers movement of old? Certainly it is. Then why do people work against it? It is because they cannot see that times have changed. The form of government under the Constitutional Act was alright. When it had served its purpose it was time for a change. But this change was not brought about until after blood was shed.

Surely we are farther ahead than people were then. It is time for a change. Canada is not the same as it was 50 years ago. The people are gradually progressing, and as they progress they share more in the government. If the majority of the people of Canada are farmers, let the majority in parliament be farmers. Then, if Canada is progressing any at all, one way is through the Farmers' Movement.—Jean Martin.

## The Economic Group

The Editor:—Chlo—"What is the opinion of Pathagoras concerning wild fowl?"

Mal—"That some of our grandman might happily inhabit the bird."

Chlo—"What thinkest thou of his opinions?"

Mal—"I think nobly of the soul, and no way approve his opinions."

In venturing to differ from Mr. Wood in opinion on "The Economic Group," or the group of many adjectives, seems to many like sacrilege, and the one so doing needs to be in possession of more than ordinary courage—or recklessness—just as those did who a few years ago dared to question the tenets that kept the churches apart. The same issue is at stake here—a non-essential that divides.

In my last, I confessed my faith: that the farmers were forced to organize to combat the political tyranny without, and they did it in a perfectly natural and proper way, and it has been of great benefit to them, especially educationally and socially. That much is clear.

That all this doctrine of the "economic," the "efficient," the "occupational," etc., and the claim that it was an important factor in organization I very much doubt. Every emphasis laid on it was simply an emphasis on the separative, destructive, and unnecessary.

But we are told that "it is impossible to organize the farmers without it," and that eventually in some mysterious way the various classes will see the folly of their ways—and will co-operate. I submit that if you cannot reach and unite men and women as individuals through their mentality, and on principle, you cannot efficiently and permanently do it by groups. A mob may act on the impulse of the moment, on an appeal to the elemental greed in them, but I am unwilling to admit that the farmer out on his farm is influenced to any appreciable extent by these, at least not to the extent of its being impossible to organize him without it—or that the economic group theory is "the cement" necessary to hold him. It is a slander on the farmer.

But, class has a history. It is not very pleasant reading. In my last I mentioned Russia. I might refer to India, where they have had hundreds of classes for hundreds of years. Are they showing signs of co-operating? We have any number of classes—organizations if you want to call them that. Is the outlook for co-operation any more hopeful in consequence? Labor is undoubtedly the best organized of our classes. Are they more conciliatory towards other classes, or more autocratic? The latter, I think, you will say to the extent of their power. All this hardly supports the claim "that when the classes become fully organized they will co-operate," and that the millennium will be ushered in. However, the one thing imperatively necessary to that end seems to be strangely and regrettably absent from Mr. Wood's group theory of world reformation, as it is from most others, so, that I rather despair of seeing the day when that "unstable structure"—the political party—will be grandly "entoned in the catacombs of advancing civilization."—S. Stevenson, Craigville, Alta.

## Limited "All"

The Editor:—Just a word of appreciation. I was very pleased to read the article in last week's paper (April 19) by Sydney Bingham, M.L.A., Sask., in answer to Mr. Woods.

Many of the members of the organizations shout loudly, "Equal Rights to All," but in conversation you soon find that their "all" means just those who agree with us—"Down with all the rest." For this reason I am glad you put this rest. For this reason I am glad you put this rest. For this reason I am glad you put this rest. Mr. Bingham makes a number of question-cut statements, worthy of our careful consideration.—Hubert B. Collings, Berry Creek, Alta.

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### TEN PRIZES GIVEN EVERY WEEK

All you have to do is to color one of the Doo Dad pictures from The Guide. It doesn't matter which week—any one will do, and if it is one of the ten best I get that week, you'll get, free and postpaid, one of my big Doo Dad books, but that isn't all.

### 200 OTHER BIG PRIZES AT CLOSE OF CONTEST

These are worth altogether over \$500.00, and I'm giving these to my boy and girl friends who enter my DOO DAD COLORING CONTEST. I cannot tell you here of all the prizes, but here are some of them: FOR BOYS—A 22 rifle, several watches, "Reach" baseball and baseball gloves, pocket knives, watch chains, cuff links, tie pins, and dozens of other things boys want. FOR GIRLS—A gold wrist watch, bracelets, pendants, brooches, jewel boxes, tennis racquet, and beautiful things too numerous to even mention. The very best prizes of all are for the home, just the things you would like to give MOTHER or DADDY, such as a three-burner "McClary" oil stove and oven, a Simmons bed, chests of silver, etc. Just as soon as you have qualified your entry I'll send you a big picture of all the prizes and a complete list of them.

### HOW TO QUALIFY FOR THEM

Just as soon as I have received the subscription you send in with your colored picture, you will get, free and postpaid, one of my DOO DAD books, besides that, of course, your colored picture taken from The Guide will be entered to compete for one of the 200 big prizes in the \$500.00 Coloring Contest. You can enter a colored picture in the contest every week if you wish as long as you qualify your entry by sending along with your colored sheet a subscription to The Guide.

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### EVERYONE GETS A PRIZE

to enter in a big contest and win a big prize—Go Out to Win—Send in every subscription you can collect—Remember, the more subscriptions, the more free Doo Dad books (one for each) and the bigger your chance to win a big valuable prize. Subscriptions may be taken at the rate of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years and \$3.00 for five years. New or renewal subscriptions count the same. You can send in the subscription of a friend, neighbor, uncle, cousin, brother, sister mother or daddy, but your own cannot be accepted on this offer. Contest closes August 31, 1922.

—Doc Sawbones



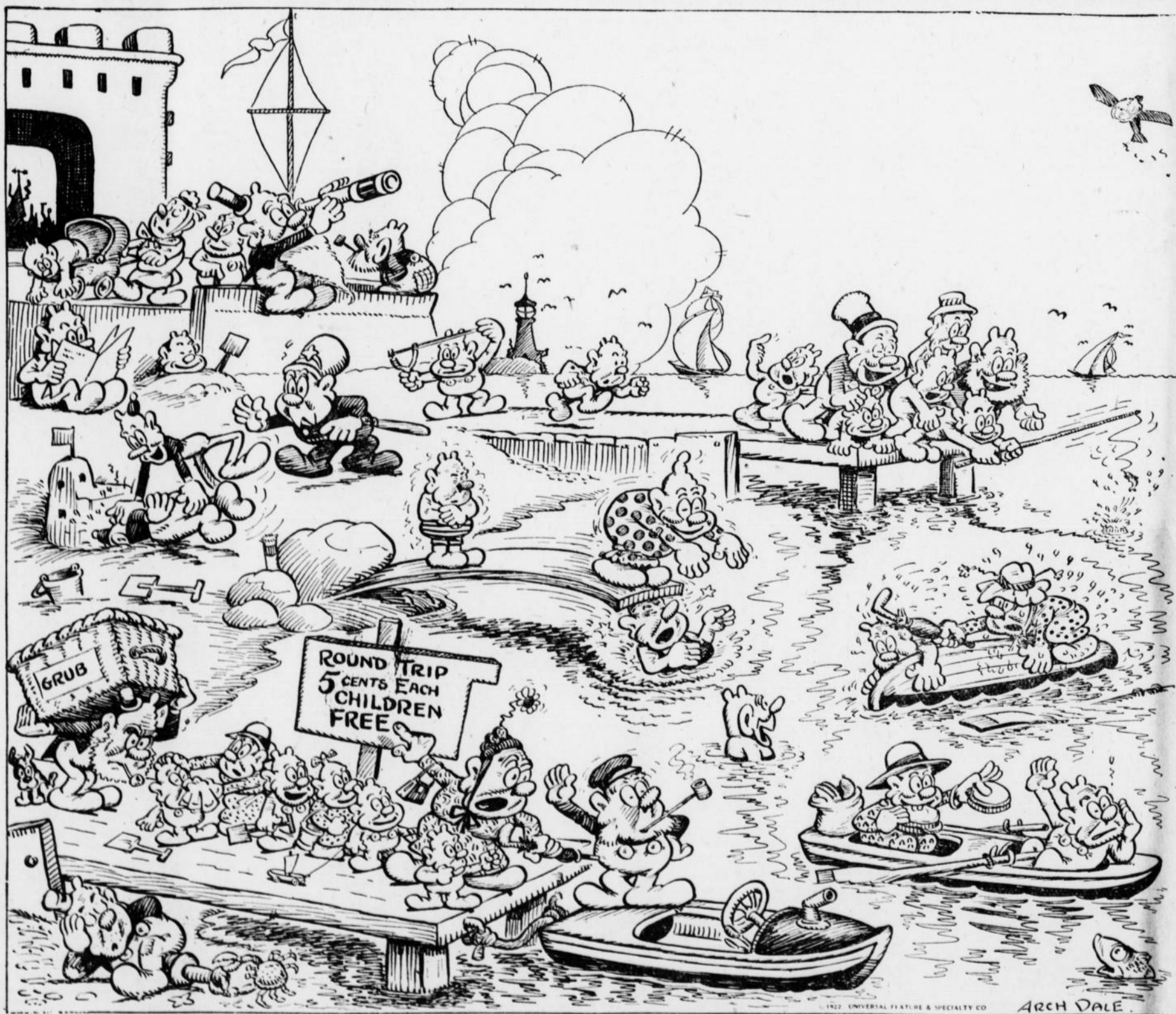
DOC SAWBONES

### Winners of Doo Dad Books WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1922

LENA BALLANTYNE, P—, MAN.  
MARY BISSEL, M—, SASK.  
ALBERTA HAINING, A—, ALTA.  
DONALD PORTER, G—, SASK.  
G. E. WIEBE, M—, MAN.

Every week I've been giving away five Doo Dad books. With the week ending June 17, and every week from then until the end of August I'm going to give 10 books.

—Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS AT THE DOOVILLE BEACH

Of course, the Doo Dads wanted to go to the Beach on this nice, warm, sunny day. So here we see all of these happy little people enjoying themselves at the Dooville Beach.

Mrs. Doo Dad has brought her entire family and there she stands trying to get the old captain to take all of her six children for a boat ride free, because the sign says, "Children Free," and she is arguing for dear life. Her husband is a nice, quiet and gentle sort so he lets his wife do the managing of all affairs, including himself. He calmly carries the food for the family. The captain is telling the lady that six children are too many to take in his tiny motor boat and what a time they are having.

Old Doc, with his spy-glass, is watching the Dooville airplane loop the loop and do other fancy stunts. Perhaps he is wishing that he was young again and could do all of those daring feats.

The spring-board is a very tricky thing, so the poor man underneath it is finding out. The fat Mrs.

Doo Dad, who is standing there, bouncing, has no idea that she is bumping some one's head very badly. The little chap behind her is nearly freezing. His nose is getting redder and redder. He should cover himself in the warm sand as the other Doo Dad has done.

One Doo Dad has caught a fish—not a very large one, but it is taking seven Doo Dads to haul it in. Each one seems as pleased, though, as if it were a great big shark.

In another boat is a young lady Doo Dad and her sweetheart. The poor sweetheart is very unhappy. He is sea sick. The Doo Dad lady, however, is not. She feels it her duty to eat all of the lunch since her friend cannot help. She is certainly enjoying the ride. The poor hungry fish thinks she is very greedy and selfish and is watching for a bite to come his way.



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**SELLING—SIX-FURROW ENGINE GANG** plow, Cockshutt, \$350, cash or terms; also 25-horse Titan type gasoline engine and 28-in. Goodson separator, fair condition. Reason for selling, dissolving partnership. Matchett Bros., Box 91, Treherne, Man. 23-3

**PLOWS FOR SALE—1 CAR LOAD COCKSHUTT** engine plows, \$150 each. Separator—one second-hand 26-46 Case separator, all complete, model 1920, \$950. Tractors—Five second-hand, 15-27 Case 1920 model. Apply Alme Benard, 5 National Trust Bldg., Winnipeg. 23-3

**FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND** Oliver gang, first-class shape, breaker and stubble bottoms, stubble bottoms never used. Price \$450. Am quitting farming. Sam Kemp, Redcliff, Alta. 23-3

**SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR,** 22-36, run 90 days; International gas tractor, 20-horse. Terms, \$1,000. Cash balance December 1, or all cash \$900. Wilmott McComb, Beresford, Man. 22-3

**FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY 32-INCH SELF-** feeder, run ten days; Case big bagger and weigher; drive belt guide. Nelson Banister, Oak Lake, Man. 22-5

**SELLING—MIRACLE DOUBLE AIR SPACE** cement block machine, half price. No use for it. Cheapest, warmest, best buildings. Write Bergstrom, Estevan, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR,** 28-44. A1 condition. Price right. Also two 12-in. breaker bottoms for Great West gang, \$20. A. S. Brown, Wolseley, Sask. 23-2

**SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD CON-** dition. Can be seen at Stephen Russell's, Edrans, Man. Valued at \$1,000. What offers? Cash and terms. Jas. C. Hunter, Brookdale, Man. 23-3

**WANTED—WRECKED FORDSONS.** State condition, amount work done, price. F. Post, Viceroy, Sask. 23-2

**SELLING—28-INCH RUTH SELF-FEEDER.** Good condition. What offers? F. Billy, Churchbridge, Sask. 23-2

**SELLING—FURROW, 14-INCH HAMILTON** sulky plow, good as new, used very little, \$550. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

## NURSERY STOCK

**GROW ELM TREES FROM SEEDS—FOR 25c.** we will mail, prepaid, with instructions, over 1,000 Manitoba-grown elm seeds, 1922 crop; 8,000 for \$1.00. Should be planted during June. Batho Bros., 406 Maryland, Winnipeg.

## HAY AND FEED

**OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE,** government outturn. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED** prices. Interprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

**SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD.** Ask prices. Box 47, Arborg, Man. 21-3

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY** \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 19-4

## SOLICITORS—PATENT &amp; LEGAL

**FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD ESTAB-** lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON.** Barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8

## Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

**VEGETABLE PLANTS FROM PEDIGREE** seed—Large transplanted tomato, 35c. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100; cauliflower, 25c. per doz., \$1.25 per 100; cabbage, early and late; 50c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000; celery, \$1.25 per 100. Wm. Wilkinson, Box 1113, Brandon, Man. 22-2

**STRAWBERRIES, DEPENDABLE, \$2.85 STAND-** ard crate. Price list, 20 varieties other fruits, sent on request. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 22-4

**WHITE BASSWOOD HONEY, \$9.00; LIGHT** Amber, \$8.00; Buckwheat mixed, \$7.00, per crate of six ten-pound pails; prices f.o.b. Tweed, Ontario. J. A. Larby, Route 1, Roslin, Ont. 20-4

**CLOVER AND GOLDEN ROD HONEY, MIXED,** five-lb. lithographed tins, 12 per crate, \$9.00; Clover, five-plate lots, \$9.50 per crate. P. Leonard, Hagersville, Ont. 23-2

**SIXTY POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$10.20;** Clover and Buckwheat mixed, \$7.50. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 19-5

**STRAWBERRIES, DIRECT, REASONABLE.** Write for price list quality fruits. Munson's Chilliwack, B.C. 16-6

**GOOSEBERRIES, \$2.00; STRAWBERRIES,** \$3.25. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 23-8

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**TURN A VALVE AND COOK OR HEAT—THE** Oliver oil-gas burner makes any cooking or heating stove a gas stove. Burns coal oil (kerosene); cooks, bakes better, cheaper; keeps home warmer; you regulate flame; no fires to start; no dirt; simple; safe; easily put in or taken out; no damage to stove. For literature, address Keenan, 672 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg. 23-2

**DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES AND** combs will relieve headache. Brushes, \$1.50, \$2.75, \$4.00, postpaid. Ladies combs, \$1.00; gent's, 75c. P. Moind, 2039 Louise Ave., Brandon, Man. 23-8

**GOPHER VIRUS—NOT ALEXANDER'S—** guaranteed to exterminate. We've proved it. Testimonials furnished. \$2.50 and \$5.00 bottle mailed. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 23-4

**FOR SALE—QUILTS MADE FROM CLEAN** carded wool, size 70-72. \$8.50. Box 110, Leslie, Sask. 23-3

## Watch Repairing

**WATCH REPAIRING—PRICES REASONABLE.** Work guaranteed. Mail your watch for estimates. Johnson & Son, Watchmakers and Jewelers, 264 Main St., Winnipeg.

## PRODUCE

**SHIP US YOUR EGGS DIRECT BY EXPRESS** as you do cream. Highest cash prices. Prompt returns. Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., Cold storages at Melfort, Melville, North Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Yorkton. Twenty-eight creameries in Saskatchewan 19-5

## Poultry and Eggs Wanted

Hens 20c-22c  
Chickens 18c-20c  
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 15 lbs. 28c  
Ducks 28c  
Eggs Highest Market Price  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily.

**THE ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY**  
97 AIKINS STREET WINNIPEG

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 2, 1922

**WHEAT**—Market has recovered part of the decline early in the week, but still shows a loss of from three to four cents for the week. There is a good demand for cash wheat, especially No. 1 and 2 Northern, and premiums have improved during last couple of days. Some export business being worked but volume not large. With a broader export demand prices should do considerably better, although crop conditions will be an important factor from now on.

**OATS**—Prices have improved in this grain during the week with 2 C.W. Oats at present worth 55c per bus. There is no pressure on this market and is difficult to buy any quantity without forcing prices up. Cash demand is keen and premiums being paid on all contract grades.

**BARLEY** had a sharp break early in the week, but has recovered lost ground during past couple of days. Some export business being worked and is having its effect on prices.

**FLAX**—Prices show a decline of several cents for the week. Only moderate demand from crushers. Weakness in wheat reflected in this grain.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 29 to June 3 inclusive	29	30	31	1	2	3	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 132	134	129	131	131			135	174
Oct. 131	128	129	122	121			135	132
Oats—								
July 53	53	55	53	51			53	48
Oct. 51	51	52	47	47			52	47
Barley—								
July 66	64	66	66	68			67	80
Oct. 67	64	66	63	64			67	78
Flax—								
July 238	232	233	238	238			241	179
Oct. 238	233	235	227	228			241	185
Rye—								
July 99	97	99	100	102			103	159

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.47 1/2 to \$1.60 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.46 1/2 to \$1.55 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.45 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.43 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.36 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.48 1/2 to \$1.53 1/2; No. 1 hard \$1.38 1/2 to \$1.43 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.32 to \$1.35; No. 1, \$1.26 to \$1.31; No. 2 amber, \$1.21 to \$1.26; No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.28; No. 3, \$1.14 to \$1.19. Corn—No. 2 yellow 54 1/2 to 55c; No. 3 yellow 53 1/2 to 54c; No. 2 mixed 54c to 54 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 52 to 52 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35 1/2 to 36 1/2c; No. 3 white, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2c; No. 4 white, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 61c; medium to good, 54c to 57c; lower grades, 50c to 53c. Rye—No. 2, 94 1/2 to 95c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.62 1/2 to \$2.64 1/2.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead sales of American cattle were made from 23 1/2 to 24 1/2 in sink, about 2 1/2 per pound higher than last week. Best Irish cattle also sold at the above prices.

Glasgow sold 163 Canadian and 262 States cattle on May 23, from 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 live weight. The above prices are 3c per pound higher than the previous week. Prime Scotch 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Strong demand, prices steady.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Irish bacon 157s to 162s steady. Danish 154s to 156s firm. Canadian leanest and lean 130s to 140s, prime 130s to 135s steady. American 95s to 100s quiet. Danish killings 35,486.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending June 2.

Receipts this week: Cattle 1,841; hogs 3,103; sheep 470. Last week: Cattle 1,691; hogs 2,320; sheep 206.

The market on good butcher and export cattle has been firm all week on account of comparatively light receipts of those classes and the stronger market in the East and the Old Country. Good feeders are also a little better, but the plain rough horned kind are meeting with little favor and at disappointing prices. We look for a good steady market for a week or two yet on good killing cattle.

Without question the two outstanding loads of cattle on the market this week were those shipped by Mr. A. E. Foster of Lena, and Mr. A. E. Lovatt, of Souris. These two loads contained some of the best export cattle that have passed through the Union Stock Yards this year, and were a decided credit to the men who fitted them for market.

Following are a few representative sales made by us on butcher cattle during the past week:

## WHEAT PRICES

May 29 to June 3 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 29	138	133	125	112	103	91
30	134	129	121	109	100	88
31	135	130	120	110	101	88
June 1	137	132	123	113	103	91
2	138	133	124	114	104	91
3	HOLIDAY					
Week Ago	141	136	128	116	107	94
Year Ago	194	191	183	174	162	

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 29 to June 3, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
May 29	80½	53½	50½	50½	48½	45½	66½	64½	61	59	238	234	218	99½
30	77½	53½	50½	50½	48½	45½	64	61½	58½	58½	232½	228½	212½	97
31	78	55½	52½	52½	50½	47½	65½	63½	60½	58½	233	230	215	98½
June 1	81½	54½	51½	51½	50½	47½	65½	63½	60½	58½	236	232	218	99½
2	81½	55½	52½	52½	50½	47½	68½	65½	63½	61½	236	232	218	100½
3		HOL	ID A	Y	—	K I N	G S	B I R T	H D A	Y				
Week Ago	84½	53½	50½	50½	48½	46½	67½	59½	64½	61½	241½	237½	221½	103½
Year Ago	...	49½	44½	44½	42½	42½	82	78½	70½	70½	177½	173½	147	159

## The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tuft



## Looking Away Off

Merstackle has a high-priced sled reposing in the sun; it's never been inside a shed since its first course was run. He has a fanning mill that sits uncovered in the trees, and bleaches in the starts and fits of every saucy breeze. He has a binder and a rake, a gig and donkey-cart that stand outside to shrink and bake, to warp and fall apart. His buggy and his wagon tanks have lost their paint, I'm told, and the class with weather-beaten ranks of those untimely old. The heat beats down, the wind blows loud, the hail and rain abound, the steam and moisture form a cloud ascending from the ground—yet all Merstackle's working tools, his hatchets and stackle kicks about his lot, he wears an acid look; he grows about the scheme and earth; he's cuffed about, and kicked and crossed by scamps of little worth. He says our system's all awry, the underdog's a goat, with sleek-tongued rascals standing by prepared to cut his throat. He says the precepts taught of yore are far too limp to stand, and he has floundered o'er and o'er with efforts nobly planned. On, on, he talks, but while he raves, exposed to gust and glare, his farming tools find early graves through lack of decent care! While he's complaining of the way our social wheels are run, his wagon wheels are turning grey and warping in the sun!

## Will Oppose Norris

J. M. Allan, of Forrest, was, on Friday, June 2, unanimously selected by an enthusiastic U.F.M. convention to oppose Premier Norris in Lansdowne constituency. On the same day W. C. McKinnell, the sitting member for Rockwood, was nominated by the U.F.M. for that constituency. Douglas Campbell was placed in the field as the U.F.M. nominee for Lakeside, and R. H. Mooney, of Woodnorth was nominated for Virden. With the U.F.M. candidates listed on page 8 of this issue, this brings the number of U.F.M. candidates nominated up to June 2 to 24. There are a number of conventions still to be held.



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Livestock. Situations Vacant.  
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Seeds. Solicitors—Patent and  
Farm Lands. Legal.  
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Autom. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,  
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.  
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.  
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.  
etc.

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

## HORSES

JACK HARTELL, ALIX, ALTA., BREEDER  
Suffolk Punch horses. 22-2

## CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-  
Angus bulls, one four years, one 15 months. M. E.  
Banting, Highgate, Sask. 22-5

## Shorthorns

SELLING—TWO ROAN, ONE RED, REGIS-  
tered Shorthorn bulls, 21, 15 and 14 months old,  
\$125 each. S. G. Girdle, Guernsey, Sask. 22-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, ROYAL  
Montrose, No. 157487, 11 months old, \$55. W.  
J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 22-2

## Holsteins

MODERN MILKING  
MARVELS

For Milk, Butter,  
Cheese, Veal, Beef

## HOLSTEIN

FRIESIANS ARE  
UNRIVALLED.

If You Can't Buy a  
Herd Buy a Heifer.

Free Booklets and all information from Holstein-  
Friesian Association of Canada.

BOX 148 BRANTFORD, ONT.

THE PROVEN HOLSTEIN BULL, LES PRINCE  
Aagie Dekol, four years, son of Prince Aagie  
Mechthilde, with over 30 R.O.P. daughters;  
tuberculin tested; photo and full particulars on  
application. Elwell Tamarae Stock Farm,  
Blackfalds, Alta. 21-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,  
Orlando Beets Dekol, 17 months, tuberculin tested,  
Sandison, Graysville, Man. 22-5

SELLING—PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN BULL  
calf, 10 months old, cheap; papers furnished.  
Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 22-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, 1  
month, \$60. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 22-5

## Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES,  
all ages, tested for tuberculin, quality choice.  
Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 9tf

## Red Polls

JUST ARRIVED FROM U.S.A. WITH SPLEN-  
did car lot of Red Polls; eight bulls fit for service,  
ten heifers and cows; all tuberculin tested. Prices  
right. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. McComb,  
640 16 St., Brandon, Man. 22-3

## SWINE—Berkshires

## MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED April pigs, from long, deep, ma-  
ture sows, \$15 at eight weeks. Selects from  
first litters, \$12. Sired by University-bred boar.  
A few unrelated pairs, \$25. M. W. BAILEY,  
Druid, Sask. 22-5

## BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES

SIXTY head of splendid young stock ready to  
ship. Long, smooth, short legged, \$15 and \$20  
each. Express Prepaid. Pairs and trios unrelat-  
ed. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN. 22-5

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBI-  
tion stock. Booking orders for April and May  
litters, from long, smooth mature sows, \$15 and  
\$20 each, according to quality; papers included.  
Can also supply unrelated pairs or trios, \$10  
deposit with order. My sows are by first prize  
boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Hor-  
bridge, Crossfield, Alta. 22-5

BERKSHIRE BOARS, AMES RIVAL BREED-  
ing, March and April litters, \$16 each at eight  
weeks, with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Creelman Agricultural Society, Creelman, Sask. 20tf

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,  
April farrowed; nothing but good ones sent out.  
Boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$17, at eight weeks old;  
registration papers included. Can furnish unrelat-  
ed pairs. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—\$12 TO \$15,  
eight weeks, sired by son of Ames Rival 202. Only  
good bacon-type sows kept. April, May, June  
pigs. Woodleigh Farms, Ed. Sullivan, Broderick,  
Sask. 23-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—LONG BACON-  
type April pigs, \$15; October sows, \$35. Satis-  
faction guaranteed. Wm. H. Olive, Ellisboro,  
Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—AMES RIVAL  
strain, boars, \$13; sows, \$15 each at eight weeks  
old; papers included. A. S. Brown, Wolseley,  
Sask. 23-2

SELLING—BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS,  
April farrow; all choice ones; females, \$15 each,  
at eight weeks old; registration papers included.  
C. N. Dancy, Mawer, Sask., Drawer No. 1. 20-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE,  
April farrow, \$16, eight weeks. A. W. Heritage,  
Harmsworth, Man. 20-5

BERKS & S MARC LITTERS, \$12 EACH,  
bacon type, papers \$1.00 extra. William, Leyh,  
Viscount, Sask. 22-5

MARCH AND APRIL LITTERS OF IMPROVED  
long English Berkshires, \$15 each; papers free.  
W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE,  
April, May litters, eight weeks, \$15. C. E. Hicks,  
North Battleford, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, \$15  
each, unrelated pairs, June delivery. Wm. Ter-  
muende, Lanigan, Sask. 23-4

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,  
\$10 each. Noah Graybill, Commerce, Alta. 21-3

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARCOW,  
\$15 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 22-4

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL**—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Yorkshires

FOR SALE—LARGE YORKSHIRES, FINE  
bunch of young pigs, from big husky sows, \$15  
at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigree abso-  
lutely guaranteed. Henry J. Pederson, Box 180,  
Readlyn, Sask. 20-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15  
and \$20 each for unrelated pairs; Willow Farm  
quality. Buy young, save money. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-6

YORKSHIRES—APRIL FARROW, FROM  
prize-winning stock. Boars, \$17.50; girls, \$12;  
\$15, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin,  
Antler, Sask. 20-4

SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE  
pigs, farrowed April 1, off large matured stock,  
\$15, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin,  
Antler, Sask. 20-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED  
pairs, March, April, May, sired by prize winners,  
\$15 and \$20 each. Rothwell Farms, Regina,  
Sask. 20-6

YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED, MARCH,  
April, May pigs; any number; sire grand champion,  
Brandon; dams unbeatable. \$20. J. M. South-  
ward, LaCombe, Alta. 22-6

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM MATURED SOWS,  
farrowed April 1 and 27, \$15, six weeks, pedigrees  
included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 20-5

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES, APRIL  
litters, \$13. Pedigrees furnished. J. F. Carter,  
Box 43, Spy Hill, Sask. 20-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, AT SIX WEEKS,  
with papers, \$14. F. B. Dilke, Farrowed May 4,  
J. H. Burrage, Dilke, Sask. 22-2

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, APRIL FARROW,  
\$15 each. Pedigrees furnished. W. R. Henderson,  
Primrose, Sask. 22-2

YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, McDONALD  
dam and Thurston sire, pedigree included, \$12.  
James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 22-4

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY FARROW,  
either sex, \$15, eight weeks; pedigrees included.  
Beairsto Bros., Coronation, Alta. 23-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES,  
Moorepark, \$13, eight weeks. Arthur Cranswick,  
Moorepark, Man. 23-3

## Duroc-Jerseys

SPRING PIGS AND BRED SOWS FOR SALE,  
pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, the kind that pays,  
from Canada's largest prize herd. For full particu-  
lars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and  
Breeder, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 21-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY  
boars, ready for service; boar pigs; herd boar.  
Timothy seed. E. L. Swinney, Fishburn, Alta. 22-4

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE  
sows, eight weeks, \$12. L. A. Bellows, Sherrard,  
Sask. 22-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR,  
bacon type, two years, price \$50. Downes and  
Roberts, Battle Creek, Sask. 22-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, BOTH SEX,  
\$12.50 each, large litters, quick to mature. J. H.  
Hicks, Laflèche, Sask. 20-4

REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL LITTERS,  
eight weeks, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. D.  
McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, \$12 EACH;  
papers included; unrelated pairs. Walter Cudmore,  
Manor, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED DUROC-  
Jersey weanlings, \$10. Everett MacNutt, Salt-  
coats, Sask. 21-3

FOR SALE—APRIL LITTER DUROC-JERSEY  
pigs, both sex, \$12 each. Chas. Larsen, La Fleche,  
Sask. 23-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, 11 DOLLARS  
each. John Bray, Pope, Man. 20-4

## Poland-Chinas

MODERN BIG TYPE POLANDS, ON AP-  
proval. We offer for shipment at three months  
old, registered pigs, either sex, from imported sire  
and dams, at \$50 for the tops. Pigs from Canadian-  
bred dams and imported sires at \$30. Our boars  
by Checkers and Liberator, and sows from Check-  
ers, Liberator, Chanticleer and others. We ship  
tops only and ship prepaid; if you don't like them  
on arrival, return at our expense and we refund  
your money. We breed the best and select for  
length and bacon type. Bittern Lake Ranch,  
Bittern Lake, Alta. 19tf

MODERN BIG TYPE POLAND PIGS, NOW  
ready to ship, from imported sires and dams, \$40  
each; from Canadian bred sows and imported  
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